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Roses Carnations, Violets, Lily of the Valley, etc. Floral Designs and Wedding Bouquets made to order.
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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. XCI., NO. 48. VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1904. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

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RIGHT HERE!
Conklin's
"THE PEN THAT FILLS ITSELF"
IF WE COULD PUT A CONKLIN SELF-FILLING PEN into your hand at this moment instead of merely telling about it; if you could press the lever and fill the pen and write with it—we know for a certainty you'd never be satisfied with any other. Will you let us prove to you that the CONKLIN is really the superior pen we say it is
Let us give you a practical demonstration of its advantages.
Three kinds—$3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 each (3 prices)
Challoner & Mitchell, 47-49 Gov't St
Sole Agents for Victoria, B. C.

O! ISLAN EXCLAMATION
That people naturally exclaim when they see the fine assortment of Groceries we carry. They are loud in their approval of the goods and the prices we charge for them.
Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour.....$1.35 per sack
Lake of Woods Hungarian Flour..... 1.35 per sack
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Dixi H. Ross & Co., CASH GROCERS
THE ONLY GROCERS STANDING OUT FOR LOW PRICES

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POULTRY NETTING
We have a full stock on hand from 1 to 6 feet wide.
The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.,
LIMITED.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

WALLPAPERS 4c. ROLL AND UP
Hanging at Lowest Rates.
J. W. MELLOR & CO., LTD., 78 FORT STREET

MOET & CHANDON
The Wine of the Day
Brut Imperial.....Quarts and Pints
White Seal.....Quarts and Pints
Trade Supplied By
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"TEA"
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Fragrant! Delicious!
Obtainable in Lead Packets at 40c., 50c., 60c, 70c. and $1 per lb
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Electric Light
Is the only light which gives satisfaction. Keep up with the crowd and insist on having it.
B. C. Electric Ry. Co., YATES 35 STREET

HASTIE'S FAIR
Chamber Sets, 10 pieces.....$2.50
Gilt Lined and Stapled Camber Sets, 10 pices... 3.50
and upwards, all excellent value.
77 Government Street

SEED GRAINS
Full lines of all Seed Grains now on hand, perfectly cleaned at our own Mills. Prices low; quality the very best.
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AT AN END!

Tokio, Feb. 7.—It is clear that diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia have been broken off. Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, is expected to depart in a few days. His preparations for departure are now progressing. The Russian legation expected its government to break the silence to-day, but no communication received, except one announcing that troops had been despatched to Seoul. The populace is not aware of the diplomatic proceedings, and, although it is generally known that the country is on the eve of a war, the people await the crisis with the same calmness that marked their demeanor in the preliminary stage of the controversy.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Doubt And Apprehension

London at Latest Accounts Still Without Exact News as to Situation.

Japanese Representative is Preparing to Take Leave of St Petersburg.

Russian Ambassador at Tokio Already Has His Trunk Packed.

London, Feb. 6.—A day of tension and apprehension has been passed here, and London is still without other information regarding developments in the Far Eastern situation other than news received in the despatches of the Associated Press.

After a forenoon of activity at the Japanese legation, the minister, Baron Hayashi, drove to the foreign office, where he was closeted with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne. He remained with Lord Lansdowne, however, only ten minutes.

Up to a late hour tonight no further despatches had been received at the Japan legation. The officials insisting that except for the news communicated in the press despatches they were still without even an intimation that the Russian reply to Japan's demand had been received.

With reference to the reiterated statement from Russian sources that Russia could not agree to a Japanese claim to Southern Korea, as it wound endanger the neutrality of the Straits of Korea, the Japanese legation said this afternoon that Japan had already recognized the reasonableness of this contentention on the part of Russia, and had readily agreed that the passages of the Straits of Korea should be perfectly free. Japan, however, refused to agree to the neutral zone suggestion, because she believed it would become virtually a Russian sphere of influence in view of her larger concessions on the Yalu river. Moreover, if Japan had granted this demand it would have been in opposition to Japan's contention that the independence and integrity of Korea must be recoognized.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister today described the situation in the Far East as being very grave. He was not surprised to hear that Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister to Russia, was preparing to leave the Russian capital. In view of the activity of the Russian milltary forces the Japanese believed that Russia is bent on war. Special emphasis is placed by Japanese officials upon the forwarding of the reply to Admiral Alexieff, the head of the war party, for final revision. Another strong indication of war in the opinion of the Japanese is the warning given by the Russian officials at Vladivostock to the Japanese commercial agents that a state of seige might be expected at any time.

Mr. Takahira had a conference lasting about half an hour with Acting Secretary of State Loomis this afternoon. He left the department greatly depressed over the situation, and will not be surprised to hear of a severance of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan at any moment.

United States Minister Griscom, at Tokio, cables the state department under date of yesterday morning that in diplomatic circles the feeling is that relations between Tokio and St. Petersburg may be broken off at any time. He adds that the feeling obtains in Japan that more than a reasonable period has elapsed since the sending of Japan's note and that the Japanese are impatient for an answer.

Paris, Feb. 6.—Public attention is riveted on the ominous war cloud hanging over the Far East. The newspapers reflect the public feeling that war is very near at hand, only the most conservative maintaining that a pacific solution is possible. It is noticeable that those having government relations take a discouraging view. Official opinion has clearly turned toward the pessimistic side, although not yet ready to concede that the last chance has gone. The officials are, however, convinced that Russia will not yield to Japan's demands relative to Manchuria, so that if war depends on that issue it will be for Japan to make a final decision. M. Leroy Beaulieu, the eminent author and authority on Russia and the Far East, being asked what he thought of Russia's controversy with Japan, made the following significant reply: "In the event of war I am convinced that neither party will be able to conquer the other, that is, Russia will not be able to penetrate into Japan and administer a conclusive and lasting overthrow, and Japan will equally be unable to penetrate into Russia and give a lasting effect to any temporary triumps."

M. Beulieu seemed to base his conviction on the fact that, after the first great battles, the contestants would find the geographical obstacles so great as to make decisive hostilities impossible.

M. Delcasse, in a personal conversation with a member of the diplomatic corps, did not conceal the gravity of the situation, but he holds that, even if a diplomatic rupture occurs, this does not mean an immediate outbreak of hostilities. Other of the leading diplomats asked M. Delcasse whether he considered war a matter of a few days. "On the contrary," he replied, "I do not believe it likely to occur for a month or two, even should negotiations completely fail."

This accords with the view of other leading diplomats, who hold that the failure of the negotiations would be followed by a period of strategic sparrings, of raising large war funds and of manoeuvring for position.

The raising of war funds is considered here as being one of the most vital questions, should negotiations fail. Therefore, a leading American official

(Continued on Page Two.)

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Hon. Fielding Was In A Wreck

Finance Minister's Train Meets With Accident En Route Home.

Head-on Collision Which Narrowly Escapes Being a Catastrophe.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Two passenger trains of the Delaware & Hudson railway met in a head-on collision today in this city, but by quick work a terrible wreck was narrowly averted. Both engines were badly damaged and the express and baggage cars of the northbound train which were between the engine and the heavy Pullmans and private cars were crushed and raised from the tracks. R. J. Flynn, the mail clerk of Albany, N. Y., was injured internally and his shoulder jammed but he refused to leave the car. W. S. Stevens of Montreal, express messenger, and the fireman were slightly injured. Among those in the last regular sleeper was F. Freyesleben, acting consul-general of Austria-Hungary for the Dominion of Canada, who was on his way from Vienna to his post at Montreal. In the official private car "Ottawa" were Minister of Finance W. S. Fielding of Ottawa, wife and daughter, and Miss Lindsay and Captain Bovilabo of Ottawa, who have been touring in Florida and who were coming to Ottawa.

At Bluff point, where the collision took place, the road runs along the brink of the steep bank of Lake Champlain. The Chautauguay and Delaware & Hudson has also been blockaded for twenty-four hours by a wreck at Mudhond, near Loon Lake, an engine and snowplough lying crosswise on the track.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6.—A special to the News from North Tonawanda says: "While running at the rate of fifty miles an hour Lehigh Valley passenger train No. 691, which connects with the Black Diamond between Buffalo and Suspension bridge left the tracks a mile and a half east of Tonawanda Junction during the night. The engineer, Richard Gibbons, and the fireman, James Henerphy, both of Buffalo, were injured perhaps fatally. Beyond a bad shaking up none of the passengers were hurt. They were brought here early today."

BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton to Represent Britain With the Russian Force.

London, Feb. 6.—Lieut-General Sir Ian Hamilton, quartermaster-general to the British forces, will, it is announced, in the event of war between Japan and Russia, be appointed British military attache with the Russian forces.

EQUAL
BELFAST
THORPE'S
PALE
DRY
GINGER
ALE.

V. V. and E. Will Ask Extension

Application to Be Made to Parliament For More Time to Complete Works.

Order-In-Council With Respect to Coal Lands In Crows Nest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Roy, wife of J. R. Roy, formerly government engineer on the Fraser river, died tonight. She was a Miss Harvey of Westminster.

Premier Laurier went to Montreal this afternoon to attend a big demonstration in his honor.

An order-in-council has been passed providing that no mines regulation or other regulations for the sale or disposal of government lands are to apply to the 50,000 acres of coal bearing lands in the Crow's Nest Pass district entered by the government. The lands are only to be disposed of as specially authorized by order-in-council.

W. J. Nelson, of Rossland, has been appointed commissioner on extradition matters.

J. P. Morgan honored the capital with a visit. He is a guest today and lunched at the Government house.

A number of Dawsonites have incorporated as the O'Brien Brewing & Malt Company.

An action has been entered for $50,000 damages against four local labor leaders for publishing a defamatory circular against Messrs. Eddy & Co., in connection with the strike at the paper mills.

A special examination of candidates for commissions as Dominion land surveyors or articled pupils will be held by E. B. Herman, Vancouver, under government authority.

V. V. & E. railway will ask parliament for an extension of the time limit to complete its lines.

WEEK'S PROGRESS AT ROSSLAND CAMP

A Rich Strike on Two Hundred Foot Level of the Spitzee.

Rossland, Feb. 6.—The event of the week in the local mining industry was the remarkable developments on the 200-foot level on the Spitzee mine. It is unofficially reported that the main drift at that level is now in eight feet of $20 ore. The mine possesses exceptional facilities for operating at low cost, and these conditions if maintained, will place it among the most valuable of the Rossland mines.

Yesterday the White Bear mine had a car spotted at the head works for the first shipment of ore. It will go forward to the Northport smelter Monday, and thereafter one car will be shippped daily for a week or two, when the output will be increased to two cars daily. This is an incident of special interest, owing to the fact that the few hundred tons shipped from White Bear to date have been exclusively for test purposes, so that the mine is a virgin property. At the No. 1 mine two shifts have been put to work, totaling forty men. The mine commences shipments to the Granby smelter tomorrow.

The Kootenay mine has discontinued mining and development work pending arrangements for reduction works. Commencing Monday ore will be shipped to Greenwood smelter, these operations extending over February. A quantity of ore is already broken down in the mine, which will be sent out.

Ore shipments for the week ending tonight are: LeRoi, 4,860; Centre Star, 1,200; War Eagle, 1,080; Kootenay, 100; Jumbo, 150; LeRoi No. 2, 580; Elemore process mill, 340; total week, 8,310; year to date, 48,738 tons.

Convent Life Of Mrs. Maybrick

Has a Considerable Degree of Freedom in Care of Sisterhood.

Frequently Walks In Little Cornwall Town and Attends Church.

London, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Maybrick is serving out the last few months of her sentence for killing her husband in the quiet country home of the Sisters of the Ephiphany at Truro, Cornwall, under an assumed name and with her identity completely hidden. She is guarded from communication with the outside world as jealously as if she were still in Aylesbury prison. Though the fresh Cornwall air is bringing color back to her cheek, the strain of her fourteen years' confinement, passed under the severe discipline of various prisons, is still evident in her careworn look. This, however, is the only outward sign she shows of her ordeal. Even the Sisters with whom she is associated, and servants have no idea that she really is Mrs. Maybrick. She wears an ordinary check dress with a white frill at the throat. She occupies a pleasant, simple furnished room in the home and rises at six o'clock each morning. Though a free agent she is obliged to conform to the strict discipline of the convent. She takes her meals in silence and is not allowed to converse except upon religious topics during the day, and at tea time, when for an interval the Sisters are permitted to talk of earthly things. Mrs. Maybrick must be in bed at nine o'clock. No newspapers are allowed her and only such books as are given her by the Sisters. At first the newspapers were surreptitiously supplied, but this was discontinued and a serious reprimand followed. During a part of the day Mrs. Maybrick works in silence in the sewing room with the Sisters, who make all their own clothing. Last Sunday she attended services in the Truro cathedral and has been allowed to walk about the town accompanied by one of the Sisters. Mrs. Maybrick is supposed to be recovering from an attack of influenza and passes as merely one of the many visitors to the Sisterhood, who pay for their accommodatione.

She will remain in charge of the Sisters until she is released, next July, though prior to that time, when the weather improves she will be removed to the Convalescent Home under the same management, which is located in one of the wildest spots on the Cornish coast.

In her present sanctuary, Mrs. Maybrick appears to be happy in comparison with her condition in prison. She has the freedom of the large, beautifully kept grounds surrounding the Sisterhood, but which overlooks the sleepy little cathedral town of Truro, where the breezes sweep from the Cornish moors and coast.

Many members of the English aristocracy are inmates of the home. The Mother Superior of the Sisterhood is the Hon. Miss Dalrymple, while several other sisters under only their Christian names conceal well-known patronymics.

A FATAL TRANSFER.

Cleveland, Feb. 6.—Tony Chicko, an Italian, was sentenced to life imprisonment today by Judge Dissette in the Criminal court for killing Andrew Cocouch, a street-car conducter several months ago, because the conductor had refused to give him a transfer.

WIRINGS FROM WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—(Special.)—The Legislature was in session until late this afternoon in hope of reaching prorogation by Monday afternoon.

A deputation of two Macleod men waited on William White, second vice-president of the C. P. R., to talk over the extension of the Crow's Nest Pass railway into Macleod. Mr. White promised that the matter would receive every attention, and it is not unlikely that Macleod will be given this extension in the spring.

Prefontaine's Unholy Graft

Liberal Healers Issue Unique Campaign Literature in Montreal.

Party Leaders Claim a Hoax Has Been Played By Enemies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—The Star today publishes the following remarkable item: "Today a political agent of the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, has issued one of the most astounding circulars that has ever disgraced an election contest. This circular in particular is headed in large type as follows: "Do you want a position? The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine has over 1,500 positions ready for the electors of St. James and Hochelaga wards. Apply at once."

Following this heading comes a regular form signed by the private secretary of the minister, Mr. Clement, in which room is left for those to whom the circular is addressed to fill in their age, address and special qualifications for positions. After this comes a couple of circulars, which state among other things that the time of benefits has arrived. The government will set running in the city of Montreal a flood of milk and honey. The divisions of St. James and Hochelaga will be particularly well looked after, and will be filled with government benefactions which will make them a promised land where places will be provided according to merit to all those who are anxious and hungry to eat at the government trough. As an instance it says: "If yo want a place as clerk in the postoffice or custom house the time has come to get it.

"The hour of prosperity will be sounded on the date of the elections.

"The government will refuse you nothing, and, on the contrary, offers its favors to you without even the trouble of you asking for them."

Liberals characterize the circular as bogus.

TO COMPEL ARBITRATION.

Boston, Feb. 6.—In connection with the prevailing strike in this city of union compositors the United Typothetae of America today filed a bill in equity in the Supreme court to compel the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the International Typographical Union to arbitrate their differences under an agreement in July, 1902. The plaintiffs also ask for an injunction to restrain the defendants while the suit is pending from causing any pressmen or feeders to strike.

EXPEL ALLEGED SWINDLERS.

Nice, Feb. 6.—The prefectoral authorities today obtained the expulsion from France of Messrs. Hurt and Ireland, two Americans arrested several days ago on suspicion of being international swindlers. This action was taken by the wives of the prisoners through United States Consul Vanburn. Both Messrs. Hurt and Ireland are ill, and it was considered expedient to ask for their expusion at once, rather than that they should be compelled to remain in prison during an investigation. The men will leave for Italy tomorrow evening.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Proposed Increase in Strength Will Not Take Place This Year.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The Reichstag today passed the bill prolonging for one year the maintenance of the army at present peace strength. It was generally predicted before the last election that the government would attempt to carry a bill this winter increasing the number of troops under arms, but the unsatisfactory financial status of the empire prevented. It is now believed the government merely postponed the execution of the plan until the [illegible] of the Reichstag.

News Of The Army And Navy

Probable That Pacific Squadron Will Again Be Admiral's Command.

Rear Admiral Bickford Will Probably Retire in July Next.

London, Jan. 22.—The rumor that the Pacific squadron will be eventually restored to its status of a rear-admiral's command has gained some color by the announcement that in the next two years the rear-admirals' list will be increased by some dozen officers of that rank.

Lieut. Salmond, R. N., on promotion, goes from the flagship Grafton to the cruiser Flora to fill a vacancy.

Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford, C. M. G., arrived home last week on giving up command of the Pacific squadron. It is pretty certain that the gallant admiral will not be long unemployed. If not promoted to higher rank, Admiral Bickford will be compulsorily retired on the 16th July next.

The cruiser Brilliant, which at one time was named for service in Pacific waters, will be put in commission the 15th prox. for service with the home fleet.

It is now understood that four battalions of the Royal Garrison Regiment will go to the Cape, which confirms the rumor that they will be ultimately used for colonizing purposes.

When the first-class battleship Cornwallis, about to be put into commission for service with the Mediterranean fleet, joins the flag of Sir Compton E. Domvile, K. C. B., the whole six 19-knot battleships, Duncan, Exmouth, Russell, Albermarle, Montagu and Cornwallis, constructed under the supplementary estimates of 1898, will be serving there. The other five joined the flag within the past nine months. In themselves they constitute a fast, formidable and homogeneous squadron, manned by 4,500 officers and men.

The 10th Battery, R. F. A., at Aldershot, has received the new 18½-pounder field gun, one of the results of the late war.

It need hardly be said that Brevet Lieut.-Col. John E. Gough, V. C., rifle brigade, the latest recipient of the cross, "For Valour" (whose noble act was mentioned in the Colonist lately), commanding the flying column in Somaliland, is an Irishman, the son of Sir C. J. S. Gough, K. C. B., and a relative of Lord Gough. It is not given to many to earn two brevet steps and the V. C. in one campaign. Lieut.-Colonel Gough, who is regimentally a captain in the rifles, obtained the cross for the signal valor he displayed in the action at Dayatalen in April last, when he assisted Captains Walker and Rolland in carrying Captain Bruce, who was mortally wounded to a place of safety. As the senior officer present, he made a report of the affair, and, with much modesty, omitted all mention of himself. On his report the other officers received the V. C., and it was only recently that his conduct had been brought under notice.

THE CAPILLARY ELECTROMETRE

Ingenious Instrument Invented By Chicago University Investigators.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The capillary electrometre, a new instrument delicate enough to register the minute discharges of electricity in the nerves and muscles, has been invented by research workers in the physological laboratory in the University of Chicago. The invention will greatly aid the cure of lockjaw, and will be of great use in nervousness. A glass tube with a hole in it no larger than a capillary gland on the back of a human is the mechanism of the instrument. The tube at one end contains mercury which penetrates the small extremities of the tube. The tube rests in a cup of acid and the two are joined by a platinum wire. All life action is chemical and electrical, the inventors believe, and by the action of the electricity discharged from a moving muscle on the mercury in the tube, the amount of energy expended may be gauged.

SENATOR HANNA'S HEALTH.

Washington, Feb. 6.—At 10 o'clock the following bulletin was issued by Dr. Rixey: "Senator Hanna rested well; temperature 101, pulse 82." The Senator was taken ill three weeks ago today and the physicians figure that if he has had the fever ever since then, the crucial point should be reached tomorrow.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 6.—Fire tonight in the factory building at Sixtieth and Second avenue South, Brooklyn, occupied by William Lane & Son., shoe manufacturers, and Michael Cooper, ladies' wear, caused damages estimated at $100,000.

BIG BRIDGE COMPLETED.

Longest Cantilever Bridge in America Building at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—The two ends of the big cantilever bridge being built by the Wabash railroad over the Monongahela river, were connected today, overcoming the last obstacle of the road in its fight for an entrance into Pittsburg. The bridge is the longest of its kind in America, its entire length being 1,400 feet. When completed it will cost over $1,000,000.

GLASS WORKERS' STRIKE.

Pittsburg, Feb. 6.—The officials of the Window Glass Workers' Association of America have notified all members to quit work where the Philadelphia wage scale is not being paid. Another notice was also issued ordering a stoppage of work at all factories on and after February 15th if the employers are not receiving 90 per cent of the manufacturers list of January 1, 1901, or more for all glass sold. At the price named the workers contend there will be no difficulty in paying the regular wage scale and furnishing employment for all idle glassworkers.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

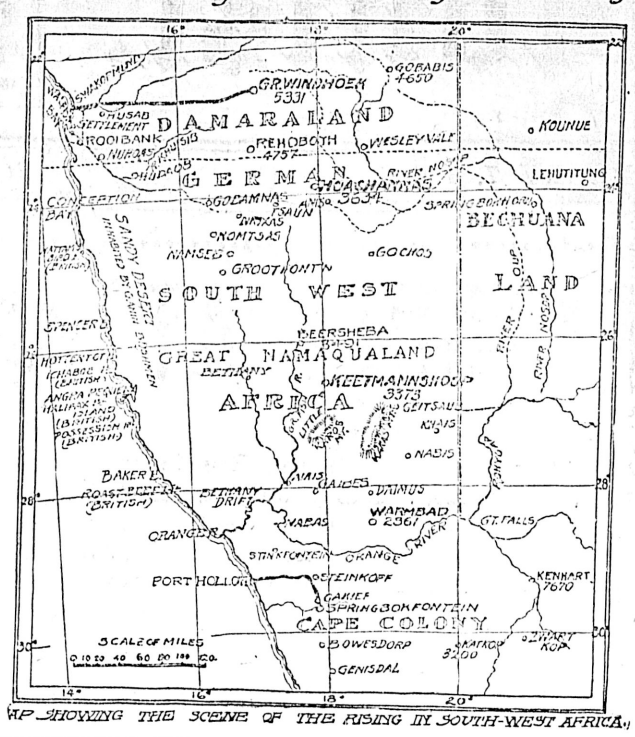
Formation of Promotion Society in Chicago Yesterday.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The organization of the society for the promotion of international arbitration was perfected today at a meeting at the Northwestern University. Edmund J. James, president of the Northwest University, was elected president. Among the prominent men interested in the organization are Don. M. Dickison, Robt. T. Lincoln, Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Richard Harlan and others. The newly formed society will co-operate with the national arbitration committee of which John Foster is chairman and also with the English parliamentary committee of London. One of the objects of the society is the prospect of a treaty between England and America, such as was proposed in 1897.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each kage.

Germany's Unruly Colony



MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF THE RISING IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

GERMAN COLONY'S GRAVE SITUATION

Ninety One Deaths and Two Hundred Missing in South West Africa.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—The Koloniale Zeitsheift has received a telegram from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, stating that the Omarura company proceeded to Omarura and stormed that place on February 4th.

An extraordinary energetic resistance was offered to the attack, the Germans losing four killed and thirteen wounded, while seven were reported missing. The company is now surrounded by the enemy, but 400 Germans with artillery are going to their aid. The forces which reached Windhoek from Swakopmund February 4th, and who were intended for the relief of Cobadis, was immediately sent back to the relief of the Omarura Company. The Outjo Company also came to battle with the natives at Ekaneno. The situation of the whole north colony is declared to be grave. The death list has risen to 81, and the missing number more than 200. An official telegram from Swakopmund received later states that it was Frankes company which entered Omarura, and is now surrounded there. The German losses, according to this despatch, are six dead, eleven wounded and seven missing. The force from the German gunboat Habicht and Lieut. Winkler's corps, are marching from Omarura. The railway is now in operation to Windhoek.

A BOLD DECEIVER.

New York, Feb. 6.—James M. Abeel, a young man who, it is alleged, courted Miss Eleanor Anderson under the name of J. Odgen Gouelet and who was brought here from Canada to stand trial on a charge of forgery, was released on $5,000 bail today.

RUMORS CONTRADICTED.

Copenhagen, Feb. 4.—(Thursday.)—The Danish government has completed all measures for the protection of Danish waters in the event of war in the Far East. The government has decided not to send any of its warships into Asiatic waters. The depresssion in business circles here is increasing and the stock exchange has been strongly affected, although political circles were not so pessimistic. A large firm here having close connections with the Russian government today received a despatch contradicting the rumor that war between Japan and Russia is imminent.

Doubt And Apprehension

(Continued From Page One.)

sought to learn whether Russia would be able to issue a loan and raise money here. He consulted with one of the most eminent financiers of France. According to this financier, Russia's four loans total the colossal sum of $1,400,000,000 most of which came from France. Russia has now practically used up these loans in building the trans-Siberian railway, the new fleet and internal improvements in the waterways. The Trans-Siberian line alone has proved a terrible drain, the deficit last year reaching $200,000,000. Therefore, in the event of a conflict, Russia must have more sinews of war; and it is the conclusion of the financier from the foregoing facts that she is not likely to place a further loan in Paris, which heretofore has been her chief reliance, financially. On the other hand the diplomatist compared this with the announcement today from Tokio that Japan had succeeded in securing voluntary subscriptions of $1,000,000 towards her war fund.

"That would run a war for about one day," said the diplomatist. "With Russia unable to get more money here, and Japan unable to get it at home, it is believed that if a breakdown in the negotiations occur, each side will take a long breath before fighting."

One of the officers of a trust company of New York city, who was recently here, reached the conclusion that Russia would be unable to make a loan after he had personally discussed the subject with a number of leading authorities on finance.

A novel view is taken in a certain important diplomatic quarter, that the most effective means of preserving peace is for both Russia and Japan to claim a great diplomatic victory, thus satisfying home sentiment and subduing the war spirit. This view finds acceptance at the foreign office. This is given by the officials here as the main reason why accounts vary concerning the terms of the various notes, as it is said that each side has adopted a construction calculated to satisfy its own people. One of the most prominent Russian officials here said this evening that definite knowledge concerning the contents of the Russian reply would be communicated to the world certainly by Monday.

The official continues: "War can be averted if Japan is willing, for substantial concessions have been made, upon which the negotiations can continue. Russia is prepared for eventualities and a rupture of the negotiations, not as ostentatiously as Japan, but none the less effectively."

The Temps' correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that Russia's reply is "couched in most conciliatory terms, and recognizes Japanese economic supremacy in Korea, but opposes the erection of fortifications at the principal strategic points. In Manchuria Russia recognizes all the rights acquired, but will make no engagements for the future.

"The pacific disposition of the Czar and Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, is expressed publicly. His Majesty is in excellent humor and seems happy. The mobilization of the expeditionary corps is proceeding rapidly. War will not be popular and will not provoke enthusiasm, but will be none the less energetically conducted. The finances of the empire are sufficiently prosperous to provide the government with all the money it may need."

Port Arthur, Feb. 6.—Viceroy Alexieff forwarded the Russian reply to Baron DeRosen, the Russian minister at Tokio by telegraph and the latter acknowledged its receipt. From the Russian point of view the note is regarded as pacific. Accompanying the note were instructions to Baron DeRosen for his guidance in certain events.

New York, Feb. 6.—A Russian officer who has lately returned from the Far East, is quoted by the Moscow correspondent of the Times, to the effect that the Russian Pacific squadron possesses at least two submarines. They were built on the Black Sea, carried East in sections and fitted together at Port Arthur, where they now are. The officer also states that the mouth of the Amur river is heavily mined and that the river is equipped with light craft, each patrolling about sixty miles and carrying light artillery.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—A despatch from Vladivostock says the Japanese commercial agent there, acting under orders from Tokio, issued a circular informing the Japanese residents of the country that those who wished may proceed to Japan on board the British steamer Afrida, which has arrived there.

Harbin, Manchuria, Feb. 6.—(9:30 p. m.)—The secretary of the Japanese consul at Vladivostock has arrived here, and has warned the Japanese residents to leave. They are all hurrying away, selling, even giving away their belongings. The prices of food and fodder are rising.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The announcement that Russia's reply was handed the Japanese government today was communicated to the government departments and embassies this afternoon. Although the foreign office has not been advised of the contents of the note, yet it believes Japan will avoid war and probably realize part of her aims by occupying several places both on the coasts of Korea and in the interior of that country, which, it is again said, Russia would not consider cause for war.

At a recent Russian court ball, the foreign office is informed, the Czar gave the Japanese minister his hand and spoke to him in the most friendly manner. This incident is quoted as illustrating his majesty's peaceful intentions.

The Tageblatt finds direct German interest in the crisis by announcing the arrest of Captain Warnocke and other officers of the German ship Helene Rickmers, on board their ship, at the Japanese port of Moji, for locking up a Chinese crew so as to keep them from deserting. The Germans were released on the application of the German consul and claim $50,000 damages.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—The zone of the Russia-Japanese trouble has shifted, and now Russia waits for Japan to see how her latest word is to be received. As each communication has passed between the capitals of the contesting powers, the situation has become more tense until it is now feared diplomacy is making its last exchange and that the questions at issue may go to the arbitrament of sterner methods.

Russia tonight is keenly awake to the possibilities of the situation, and is eagerly waiting the first intimation which may give a clue to the temper of Japan. This means official, intelligent Russia, on the bank of the Neva, and to a lesser extent in the larger cities. Beyond the confines of these centres of population the calm current of monotonous life of the vast empire has flown until now undisturbed. The multitude in the interior who, in the end, must do the fighting if there is to be war on a large scale, have not awakened to the impending dangers. It will be only when the Emperor shall issue his manifesto and his call to arms that they will be aroused.

The Emperor, in the event of war, may go to Moscow to submit his cause and fate to the Almighty, before the altar of Troitzkow monastery, as his fathers have done in the past, before drawing the sword, but whether he does or does not, his manifesto, which will be read in all the churches of the empire and posted everywhere, will arouse the patriotism of his subjects.

In the hotels and restaurants of St. Petersburg the situation is being discussed tonight with great seriousness. The weather is bitterly cold, street fires are burning and the people are asking if it is possible for hostilities to begin at a time when the thermometer registers 40 degrees below Fahrenheit throughout Manchuria. They are speculating also upon the horrors that would characterize such a winter campaign and wondering if the story of the sufferings at Shipka Pass are to be repeated. The Russians are confident, however, that if the worst comes, their hardy soldiers can stand the severe cold better than can their adversaries.

Paris, Feb. 7.—According to the London correspondent of the Matin, persons best qualified to speak authoritatively regarding Japanese matters declare that Japan's final decision has already been taken, and that Russia's reply, whatver may be its tenor, will not make any difference. War, these persons, say is inevitable, for Japan henceforth will do as she chooses with out consideration of what Russia may think of her action.

The Figaro this morning says it has reason to believe that following M. Lamsdorff's letter containing the essential points of Russia's note to Japan, the full text will follow the despatch in a few days. It further expresses the belief that the note will not constitute the Russian government's last word, but will leave room for further negotiations.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The North German Gazette takes great pains to prove that the stoppage of negotiations between Russia and Japan would not necessarily mean war. It considers it possible that Japan will begin certain undertakings in Korea for which preparations were long ago made, but thinks it unlikely that Russia will observe these undertakings, unless Japan extends her action to the Yalu valley. It is unnecessary, says the Gazette, to suppose that Japan will require the transportation of a large number of troops into Korea, since the numerous Japanese settlers, merchants and workmen in Korea would be transformable immediately into excellent soldiers. The paper admitted that it is impossible to consider war between the two countries absolutely precluded, but says that in any event war is unlikely to occur in the immediate future. Finally the Gazette reiterates the German view that there are no other indications that either Russia or Japan desire war.

AFFAIRS GROWING SERIOUS.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Simultaneously at the American state and navy departments today, the announcement was made that a serious state of affairs is prevalent in San Domingo. Complaint has been made to the state department by the owners of the San Isidro plantation that their property has been besieged and an appeal is made for immediate relief. Other Americans having interests in San Domingo have made similar complaints. Secretary of the Navy Moody and Acting Secretary of State Loomis had long conferences with the President today on the subject. Upon his return to the navy department from the White House, Secretary Moody had a conference with Rear-Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, and a cablegram was despatched to Rear-Admiral Wise, commanding the training squadron at Guantanamo, instructing him to take immediate and effective steps for the adequate protection of American life and property in the Dominican Republic, limiting his course of action at all times to the recognized tenets of international law. Rear-Admiral Wise is expected to proceed at once in his flagship, the Minneapolis, to Dominican waters and make a personal investigation.

Be sure and get Martell's Three Star.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

London Board of Trade Returns Are Very Misleading.

London, Feb. 6.—(Special) — Emigration to Canada during January was: English, 964; Irish, 57; Scotch, 66; foreigners, 939. The number who went to Australia and New Zealand was 1,606 to South Africa, 3,137. The emigration statistics are issued by the board of trade and are very unreliable and misleading, as cabin passengers are included in emigration returns as emigrants. Should a person cross many times during the year, each time he is registered as an emigrant.

DIED.

DEVEREUX—On the 10th December, at his residence, Windsor (England) Alderman Sir Joseph Devereux, Knt., J. P., in his 88th year.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Paul beg to return sincere thanks to the kind friends who sent tokens of sympathy to them in their recent sorrow.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

At 2 o'clock this morning the C. P. R. reported that no news of the declaration of war had been received at Montreal, but as hostilities in the Far East may break out at any moment The Colonist has made arrangements to publish a paper tomorrow (Monday) morning which will contain the regular Associated Press service up to the hour of going to press.

NEW ADVERTSEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TO LET—Sunny front rooms, or housekeeping; $1.00 per week up. Burns House. f7

MARRIAGE DIRECTORY — Free to all. Pay when married. New plan; send no money. For particulars, address H. A. Horton, Dept. 348, Tekonsha, Mich. f7

TO LET—New seven-roomed house, all conveniences. Oswego street. Apply R. Tait, 68 Dallas road. f7

WANTED—To purchase garden roller. Send particulars and price to "Roller," Colonist office. f7

FOR SALE—Barber shop, two chairs and bath, in town of 3,500. W. H. Evans, Ladysmith, B. C. f7

FOR SALE—155 acres, 5-roomed cottage, hard finished, cow shed, stable, and outbuildings, good cordwood on land, 7 miles from city, $1400. Good 6-roomed house, with bath, $750. Two good building lots, all fenced, $600. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. f7

WANTED—Two good girls for running sewing machines. Apply Victoria Tent & Awning Factory, Bastion Square. f7

TO LET—On Fairfield road, desirable residence, containing eight rooms, bath, hot and cold water, tennis court, large orchard, stables and nine acres of land. Apply 54 Fort street. f7

MRS. BUDDEN—Teacher of the pianoforte; thorough tuition; pupils rapidly advanced. 89 Henry street, close to Fountain, Victoria, B. C. f7

TO LET—Clean furnished house on Rock Bay avenue. Modern conveniences. Apply to 4 Rock Bay avenue. ?f7

WANTED—Young nurse girl, with knowledge of housekeeping. (City.) 1 Richardson St. f7

WANTED—House and parlor maid; experience necessary. Good wages. 1 Richardson street. f7

WANTED—Apprentices and Improvers for the dressmaking at Madame Rodgers' at the White House. f7

TWO LADIES seek position as governess; one morning, other resident. Excellent references. 1 Richardson St. j7

The Victoria Wharf & Warehouse Co. Ltd

Six Per Cent Debentures

Sixth Annual Drawing 6th Feb., 1904

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the first day of March next. Interest thereon ceases on the 1st day of March next. Sixty debentures numbers:

8	52	169	280	374	458
11	60	173	289	376	459
17	77	175	294	387	462
32	95	176	306	394	485
37	98	187	314	398	500
38	101	189	315	411	507
43	112	217	332	422	521
44	129	241	339	446	545
46	130	242	342	447	568
51	131	271	358	449	596

Sixty debentures at $500.00 each, $30,000.

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 1st day of March next on presentation at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Victoria, B. C.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

Countersigned: JAMES H. LAWSON, JR., Notary Public, Victoria, B. C.

February, 1904.

THE Westside VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

Be with the Crowd MONDAY. Shop Early and Often

EVERY DAY SHOWS A BIG INCREASE OF BUSINESS!

Next Week must be Better than Last. We Set the Mark High, but will Reach It.

Only a few days from Stock Taking, and we have made the Cut in Prices for Monday's selling that will Crowd this Popular Store all day. Spring Goods waiting to come in, and we must get the room. Just watch us get it.

The Popular Staple Department's Special Offering Monday

Nothing but the best find its way into this department. All bought in the most favorable market would cost us more to-day than what we mark them at for Monday's Big Sale.

Fine Linens

Our good quality Linen at bargain prices Monday. Just drop in and see them; they are elegant.

50c Table Linen 35c

56-inch Silver Bleach Table Linen, strong wearing quality; regular 50c. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....35c.

60c Table Damask, Monday 40c

85c Damask 60c

One piece only elegant Satin Damask, full bleached, 62 inches wide; regular 85c. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....60c

$1.25 Table Cloths 95c

18 only, full bleached Double Damask Cloth, with fringe and hemstitched edging; regular $1.25. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....95c

Towel Bargains

The economical inclined will hail this as good news. All our Towels at bargain prices Monday.

15c Towel 10c

15 dozen pure Linen Huck Towels, large size, fringed ends, red and blue borders; regular 15c. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....10c.

20c Towels 12 1-2c

Large size Turkish and pure Linen Huck Towels, one of our best selling lines at 20c. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....15c.

25c Turkish Towels 20c

Large Turkish Towels, the kind that makes the bath a pleasure; regular 25c. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....20c.

Special Value in Towelings

25c Unbleached Sheetings 19c.

200 yards good, strong, round-thread Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, plain and twill, regular 25c., Monday Sale Price.....19c

10c Cretonne 6c

3 pieces heavy Cretonne, good patterns and colors; regular 10c. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....6c.

50c Fancy Linens 25c

One table fancy Linen. Some very handsome styles; regular 50c. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....25c.

$1.25 White Bedspreads, large size, Sale Price 95c

SILK DRAPERY PLUSH

75c, Regular worth $1.75

Handsome high-grade Silk Drapery Plush in an elegant range of wanted colors, regular $1.75. Sale Price 75c

Curtain Bargains Monday

Another big day of fast selling in our Curtain Department We will show you some ten designs of this season's best Curtains at Extra Special Bargain Prices.

$1.00 Curtains, Sale Price 75c

$1.50 Curtains, Sale Price $1

$2.25 Curtains $1.25

Handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains, large size, new patterns, pearl edges, double thread, a grand wearing curtain; this worth $2.25. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....$1.25

$4.75 Portieres $3.25

10 pair only, good quality Chenille portiers; regular $4.75. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....$3.25

$5.50 Chenille Portieres $3.90

Tapestry Covers

$1.50 quality, Sale Price.....$1.00
$2.65 quality, Sale Price.....$2.00
$4.50 quality, Sale Price.....$3.00

Swiss Curtains

10 prs. Swiss Curtains, high-grade first quality, stylish, soiled from showing. The regular value $5.50. Monday Sale Price $3.95

20c Stair Oil Cloth, Monday Sale Price 5c

$1.00 Sweaters for 65c

Boys' and Men's Heavy Wool Sweaters, in cardinal and navy; regular value $1.00 each and a few $1.25 kind. For early shoppers. TO CLEAR MONDAY.....65c.

$1.25 Nightgowns 75c

Men's Flannelette Night Gowns, with collar and pocket; regular value $1.00 each and a few $1.25 in the lot. TO CLEAR MONDAY.....75c.

50c Boys' Underwear 25c

Boy's Fleece Lined Underwear, Pants and Vests, worth up to 50c. each. TO CLEAR MONDAY.....25c.

Positively Closing Out the Boys' Clothing

$4.00 Boys' Suits $1.45

Boys' Tweed and Navy Serge Suits, in all sizes up to 26, worth up to $4.00 a Suit. TO CLEAR MONDAY.....$1.45

$4.00 Boys' Reefers $1.50

Boys' Reefers in Heavy Nap and Beaver Cloth, well lined and stylishly cut, size 22 to 32; worth up to $4.00 each. TO CLEAR MONDAY.....$1.50

$1.00 Colored Shirts 25c

Men's Colored Striped Cambric Shirts, with detachable cuffs, all sizes; regular value $1.00 each. TO CLEAR MONDAY.....25c.

20 Dozen Ladies' Linen Collars, Regular 15c Monday 2 for 5c

Short, Sharp Mentions that Tells its Own Story of Economy:

20c. Dress Trimmings, Monday 5 cents.
5c. Braids and Gimps, Monday 1c.
3 dozen Llama Braid; regular 35c., Monday 10c.
10c. Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Monday 3 for 10c.
25c. Gloves for Children, Monday 5c.
$1.50 Black and Colored Kid Gloves, Monday $1.00.
5c. Brush Binding, Monday 2c.
5c. Velvet Binding, Monday 2c.
35c. Leather Satchel Straps, Monday 20c.
35c. Steel Scissors, Monday 25 cents.
35c. Fancy Hat Pins, Monday 10c.
25c. Sterling Silver Novelties, 10 cents.
40c. Feather Dusters, Monday 25c.

Chatelaine Bags at Half Market Price

60c Vests and Drawers 25c

20 dozen Ladies' Fine Quality Ribbed Vests and Drawers; Vests full fashioned, high neck, trimmed front and neck with baby ribbon and lace. Regular 60c. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....35c.

Clearing of Broken Lines

A few broken lines of Ladies' Fine Wool Vests; worth up to $1.40. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....70c.

40c Cashmere Hose 30c

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed and Plain Cashmere Hose; strong double heels and toes, guaranteed pure wool and fast black. Regular 40c. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....30c.

Ladies' Wool Combinations Half Price

90c Silk Hose 50c

Ladies' Fine Silk Pleated Hose; plain and lace ankle. Regular 90c. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....50c.

Crowd Getting Prices from the 2nd Floor

We would rather sell these Lines than take them into stock. To show you we mean what we say, just note these prices for a Boom Day Monday.

$19.50 Tea Gowns $5.00

High Grade Cashmere Tea Gowns, handsomely trimmed with lace and applique; worth up to $19.50. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....$5.00

$4.25 Dressing Gowns $2.65

Cashmerette Dressing Gowns; very pretty styles, with accordion pleating at shoulder and cuffs. Regular $4.25. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....$2.65

$7.50 Silk Skirts $3.50

Ladies' Colored Taffeta Silk Underskirts with wide flounce. Regular $7.50. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....$3.50

$10.50 Silk Underskirts Monday Sale Price $6.50

$1.90 Underskirts $1.00

Ladies' Colored Electro Satin Underskirts; also a few Black Lustre Skirts in the lot; worth up to $1.90. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....$1.00

$12.00 Silk Blouses $3.75

Monday we part company with this line of Fine Silk Blouses; worth up to $12.00. MONDAY, YOUR CHOICE....$3.75

$2.75 Ladies' Elderdown Sacques - - Monday 75c

A Cleaning of Children's Dresses

Monday will be a good day to buy a Dress for the Little One; it won't cost you much if we have the size you want.

Cashmerette Dresses, sizes 1 to 7 years. Regular $1.25. MONDAY SALE PRICE..75c.

Children's Bear Skin Coats

We have a few of these Handsome Bearskin Coats left. We would like to see the little folks wearing them, and we make the price easy.
$4.00 Coats, Monday Sale Price..$2.45
$5.50 Coats, Monday Sale Price..$3.25
$6.50 Coats, Monday Sale Price..$3.75
$7.00 Coats, Monday Sale Price..$4.25

A Few Whiteware Specials For Monday

Ladies' Drawers; regular 30c., Monday.....20c.
Ladies' Corset Covers; regular 45c., Monday.....30c.
Ladies' White Skirts; regular $1.25, Monday.....75c.
Ladies' Fine Gowns; regular $1.25, Monday.....75c.

Millinery Bargains Monday, $25.00 Pattern Hats $5.00

6 only of these Elegant Imported Millinery Creations from the Centre of Fashion; got to go Monday. Regular $23.00 and $25.00. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....$5.00

All Fancy Fans Half Price Monday.

Colored Feathers and Breasts; worth up to $1.50. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....10c.
30c. Cloth Tams for Children. MONDAY.....10c.

$2.50 Ready-to-Wear Hats 25c

Ladies' English Walking Hats and Turbans; all colors; worth up to $2.50. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....25c.

$25.00 Silk Capes $5.00

Silk Capes for elderly ladies; richly trimmed with chiffon and lace over heavy taffeta, silk foundation; worth up to $25.00. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....$5.00

$20.00 Outing Capes $6.50

17 only Ladies' Heavy Warm Traveling Capes; in plain colors and plaids; also black, extra long. Regular up to $20.00. MONDAY SALE PRICE.....$6.50

$25.00 Winter Coats $2.50, and They Go Monday

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets; silk lined, not all this season's goods. Some very Handome, Stylish Garments in the lot; worth up to $25.00. OUT THEY GO MONDAY AT..$2.50

Opera Cloaks half price Monday

Big Clearance Sale of Men's Furnishings

Every man in town should be here to share in this money saving on Monday morning. The early comers will be sure to get just the styles eand sizes that they want. Ready at 8:30 o'clock.

75c Men's Neckwear 25c

Men's pure Silk Neckwear, comprising Four-in-Hands, Derbys, Bows and Puffs, not one tie in this lot sold for less than 50c., but there are many that were 75c. each, and the early shopper gets them. TO CLEAR MONDAY.....25c.

25c Black Silk Four-in-Hand Ties on Monday 2 for 25c

Silk Initial Handkerchiefs

4 dozen Men's Silk "Initial" Handkerchiefs, with hemstitched borders; regular value 35c. each. TO CLEAR MONDAY.....25c.

Committee On Arbitration

Mr. McPhillips Declines to Have His Client Mr. Dalton Examined.

Mr. Gamble of Public Works Department Gives Evidence.

The legislative committee investigating into the arbitrators' award in connection with Government House contracts, met again yesterday morning about 10:30 and a most interesting session ensued. It was expected that Mr. Dalton's evidence would be taken, but Mr. McPhillips appeared for that gentleman and explained to the committee that he had been given to understand that Mr. Rattenbury intended to take action against the arbitrators for inferences they had drawn against him, that in justice to his client he was not going to allow him to be put under the severe cross-examination that Mr. Hooper had. He said under the conditions it was not fair to his client and he had advised him on that account not to answer any questions.

A warm debate followed, Mr. McPhillips insisting on holding the floor. He was finally told that if he did not sit down they would have to call the sergeant-at-arms and ask him to conduct Mr. McPhillips out of the room. That gentleman said he did not want to take up the time of the committee, but appeared on behalf of Mr. Dalton.

Mr. McInnes pointed out that this question of arbitration was not brought up in a hasty manner. Mr. Oliver had introduced the resolution and after going thoroughly into it, the House had adopted the resolution unanimously. Owing to Mr. McPhillips they were likely to lose two sittings and could not proceed much farther with business until the House had taken the matter up. Having adopted the resolution they were almost sure to stand by it.

Mr. McPhillips again explained to the committee that he regretted very much if he was delaying proceedings, but in justice to his client, Mr. Dalton, he wanted the committee to thoroughly understand his situation. Their finding might be wrong and he advised his client not to answer any questions.

Mr. McInnes explained that under those conditions there was little use of proceeding until the matter had been placed before the House.

Mr. McInnes—You and Mr. Duff are here in your clients' interest and we are here in the public's, and wish to place our report before them in a proper manner.

Mr. McLean here suggested that in the meantime Mr. Gamble should be allowed to give his evidence. There had been statements made about Mr. Gamble which that gentleman should be allowed to explain. Mr. McInnes agreed with him.

Mr. Duff said he would also like Mr. Hood, a clerk in the department, to be present.

Mr. Gamble—First of all, I want to point out that the contract was arranged only between Mr. Rattenbury and Mr. Wells. Mr. Rattenbury being responsible to the latter gentleman for his orders. In the next place I notice that in the evidence that certain plans and documents were absolutely refused by me; and I say that any such statements are absolutely incorrect. I said certain plans were not in the department, and they were not. And, besides, I gave my clerk, Mr. Hood, explicit instructions to do all in his power to give the arbitrators all the help and information he could. Regarding certain plans, the chairman of the committee wrote that some of them had small pieces pasted on to them. Mr. Hooper came down to my office very often and was informed that the original documents were not in the department.

They never asked me for original tracings, and Mr. Hood will bear me out; and I must say that I think they were the first things the arbitrators should have had to commence their work.

Questioned as to Mr. McNeil, Mr. Gamble said he had nothing to do with his actions, and if he had handed over any documents it was done on his own authority, for he was never asked.

Mr. McInnes—Did you at any time refuse to give documents, etc., over to the arbitrators?

Mr. Gamble—Never. And I wish to state again that what Mr. Hooper has said in this respect is absolutely untrue.

Mr. McInnes—Did you ever have a conversation with Mr. Hooper regarding Mr. Rattenbury and did he make any comment on that gentleman?

Mr. Gamble—The question of the marble was brought up and in discussing it with Mr. Hooper that gentleman said something about Mr. Rattenbury having it in his own house. I then said: "You mean in plain words that Mr. Rattenbury is a thief?" and he agreed with me by nodding his head. In reference to Mr. Hooper having spoken to me about getting some information, I explained to him that he was there to act as a judge and not a counsel.

Mr. McInnes—You spoke of Mr. Rattenbury being head of a department. What department did you mean?

Mr. Gamble—It was not exactly a different department; but Mr. Rattenbury had full control of the building with authority from Mr. Wells.

Mr. McInnes—Well, surely, Mr. Gamble, you, being a brother officer of Mr. Rattenbury, must have seen some papers in the department giving Mr. Rattenbury this appointment?

Mr. Gamble—There are no papers whatever in the department in connection with it. It was solely an arrangement between Mr. Wells and Mr. Rattenbury. I don't think any order in council was passed appointing him, and did not know how the arrangements were made.

Mr. McInnes—Mr. Hooper said you insulted him when he went after the plans.

Mr. Gamble—I didn't. He never asked me for them. Besides, the plans I had were handed me by Mr. Rattenbury and I would not have given them up without his consent.

Mr. McInnes—Do you remember an interview with Mr. Hooper and Hon. Mr. Green?

Mr. Gamble—Yes.

Mr. McInnes—Don't you think they made it clear to you what documents or plans they were after?

Mr. Gamble—I told Mr. Green we had no official documents in the office except the contract plans.

Mr. McInnes—Did you not consider this letter of the arbitrators broad enough for you to deliver the original tracings if you had them; and if you had any doubt was it not made plain to you even in the presence of Mr. Gore?

Mr. Hooper then questioned Mr. Gamble, saying Mr. Gamble said that when I went to see you about the marble I called Mr. Rattenbury a thief. Is that true?

Mr. Gamble—Yes.

Mr. Hooper—I did not.

A short discussion then arose between Mr. Hooper and Mr. Gamble re the plans, etc.

Mr. Hooper—You say you gave me those plans in the presence of Mr. Gore?

Mr. Gamble—Yes.

Mr. Hooper—That is not correct.

Mr. Gamble—Mr. Gore left me in his office and went up to yours, taking the plans with him.

Mr. Hooper—Did I not go back to your office and say I wanted the original tracings and you said you had not got them?

Mr. Gamble—No; that is not correct.

Mr. Duff suggested something about all the witnesses being brought face to face.

Mr. McInnes remarked that his friend Mr. Duff apparently wanted to see a cock fight.

After some little discussion Mr. Duff said that if they would waive all question of privilege so that a jury or judge and jury could make a finding they would be quite willing to go before any such tribunal so that they could make a finding on facts, contending that the arbitration findings would be a privilege in the judge's judgment.

Mr. Hooper again protested about being interrupted. He said: "I am not a lawyer and used to this sort of work; but if Mr. Duff was fair and square he would give me a fair chance and not try to rattle and interrupt me."

Chairman—"Do you think the committee has not given you fair treatment?"

Mr. Hooper—"No, sir; I have no fault whatever to find with the committee, but as you know, I don't know the proper legal proceedings of this case, and I have enough to answer without being interrupted all the time by lawyers."

Mr. Duff here, good-naturedly, apologized, saying that he would not interrupt any more, but that at times he was obliged to speak up in fairness to his client.

Mr. Hooper—What I wanted to get at in the interests of the country, was what price the government paid for the marble, so I could deduct it from the contract, because I could not get any idea of it, and Mr. Gamble did everything in his power to prevent me from getting the information I desired.

Mr. Gamble—I don't remember what I said.

Mr. Hooper—What has Mr. Hinton to do with this marble?

Mr. Gamble—I don't know.

Mr. Hooper—Is it your business to certify to all these invoices that come in your department?

Mr. Gamble—Yes.

Mr. Hooper—Well, then, how did you check this when you had nothing in the department except Mr. Rattenbury's signature

Mr. Gamble—I was quite satisfied with anything Mr. Rattenbury sent in, as he was solely in charge.

Mr. Hooper—Did I not bring invoices to you and compare them with the voucher?

Mr. Gamble—I don't remember.

Mr. Hooper—Will you state positively I did not show you the invoice and ask you to compare it with the voucher?

Mr. Gamble—You might have, but I don't really recollect what did happen.

Mr. Hooper—And you know that the invoices you gave me were from Mehor & Co.?

Mr. Gamble—Yes.

Mr. Hooper—Have you any control of your subordinates? Do you, as head of the department allow your officials to do things without your knowledge?

Mr. Gamble—Some things were done by Mr. Wells that I, of course, might know nothing about.

Mr. Hooper here tried to get Mr. Gamble to explain exactly all that transpired regarding his trying to get the plans but without success, Mr. Gamble replying that he had nothing to hide or secrete and anything in his department could be obtained at any moment.

Mr. Munro—Was Mr. Wells chief commissioner of lands and works at this time?

Mr. Gamble—Yes.

A short argument followed in which Messrs. Hopper and Gamble crossed swords re the original tracings, etc.

Mr. Hooper then went into a long explanation to endeavor to show the committee the necessity of having the original tracings.

Mr. Gore was then called.

Mr. McInnes—Did you hear the statements Mr. Hooper made?

Mr. Gore—I have been present most of the time and what Mr. Hooper said was substantially correct.

Mr. Hooper—Did I not ask you for the original tracings?

Mr. Gore—Yes; I think you asked me for original tracings, but as far as I knew they were not there and I could not give them to you.

Mr. Hooper—Was I present when Mr. Gamble gave those plans to you.

Mr. Gore—No, I think that the second time I went I left you in my room and went to Mr. Gamble and finally brought the plans back with me.

Mr. Gamble explained at some length that when Mr. Rattenbury's signature was on any of the vouchers (providing it was not very large), he always certified to them knowing that Mr. Rattenbury was authorized to do so he had every confidence in him and his work.

After some further questions on the part of the committee in reference to the morning's proceedings the chairman adjourned the session until Tuesday morning at 10 p. m., when they would hear further the committee's wish as to the resolution they had already passed.

ST. BARNABAS OPENING.

To celebrate the formal opening of the new Sunday school building of St. Barnabas church a concert will be given tomorrow evening for which a splendid array of talent has been secured.

The full programme is:

Reading of the statement of building account.

Petition to the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

Formal opening.

Overture .....Selected
The Wallace Orchestra.
Song, "The Mighty Deep,"..W. H Jude
Mr. J. G. Brown.
Song, "Beauty's Eyes".....Tosti
Mrs. H. Young with violin obligato by Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Song, "Oh, Hear the Wild Winds Blow,".....Matei
Mr. Moxon.
Song, "Hushcen,".....Needham
Mrs. Gideon Hicks.
Violin solo, "Mazurka"....Wieniawski
Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Song, "Oh, Dry Those Tears,".....
Miss Houghton with violin obligato by Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Selection.....
The Wallace Orchestra.
Song, "All That You Are to Me,"..
.....Johnson
Mr. Gideon Hicks.
Song, "A May Morning".....Denza
Mrs. H. Young.
Duet, "When the Wind Blows in From the Sea".....Smart
Messrs. E. Godson and Moxon.
Song .....Selected
Mr. White.
Duet, "Harp of the Winds".....Abt
Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Hicks.
Selection.....
The Wallace Orchestra.
"God Save the King."

If Your Children Are Run Down

They are Liable to Get Fever or Pneumonia. Keep Your Little Ones Strong and Healthy with Ferrozone.

Parents can't afford to neglect the health of their children, for if disease fastens itself on the child of tender years it may be the beginning of a long train of serious sickness. Ferrozone is a remedy that mothers can rely on, and every child will be benefited by using it. Mrs. Henrietta Laflame, of Quebec, writes: "Last year my daughter, aged sixteen, was run down and looked very poorly. She was worrying about her exams, and she didn't feel strong enough to study very hard. I got some Ferrozone and it made a wonderful change in Marie. Ferrozone gave her strength and toned her up splendidly. I am very grateful to Ferrozone and know that children would be much stronger if treated with Ferrozone."

CHILDREN GROW STRONG ON FERROZONE

Mrs. James E. Devine of Frankford, says Ferrozone has no equal for strengthening children, and writes: "When my little daughter was weak and miserable I gave her one Ferrozone Tablet at meals. She improved at once, and before taking Ferrozone a week gained in weight and enjoyed a splendid appetite. I never used any tonic that gave such quick and permanent results as Ferrozone."

Every child can be made stronger by Ferrozone, which acts on the blood and strengthens the entire system. Ferrozone is the sort of tonic that builds up strong, healthy frames; it gives a child energy and spirit, and drives away weakness. Every mother should give her children Ferrozone, and give up all obsolete treatments like bitters and cod liver oil, which are hard on a child's stomach. Just one Ferrozone Tablet at meals, easy and pleasant to take. Results are sure when you use Ferrozone. Refuse any substitute and insist on having Ferrozone, which alone can build up and cure quickly. Price 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Holy communion, 8 a.m.; morning service and holy communion, 11 a.m.; evening service, 7 p.m. Preachers: Morning, the Lord Bishop; evening, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Hy. Smart
Venite ..... Elvey
Psalms for 7th morning..Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Oakeley
Benedictus ..... Barnby
Kyrie ..... Smart
Gloria ..... Smart
Hymns 291, 36, 214
Voluntary—Elevation in F..... Smith

Evening.

Voluntary—Larghetto ..... Spohr
Processional Hymn 215
Psalms for 7th evening..Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... J. E. West
Nunc Dimittis .....J. E. West
Anthem—"O, Worship the King".Maunder
Tenor solo, Mr. A. T. Goward; bass solo, Mr. Wollaston.
Hymns 38, 27
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 281
Voluntary—Marcia ..... Lemmens

ST. JOHN'S

Services will be held as usual. Music as follows:

Morning.

Processional Hymn .....
Venite .....Elvey in B Flat
Psalms .....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ....Dykes in F
Jubilate .....Hayes in F
Hymns 4, 322

Evening.

Magnificat .....Macfarren in A
Nunc Dimittis ..... Barnby in E
Hymns 254, 257
Rec. Hymn 27

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH.

Corner Cook street and Caledonia avenue. Holy eucharist, 8 a. m.; matins, 10:30 a. m.; choral eucharist and sermon, 11 a.m. The music follows:

Morning.

Introit Hymn 260
Kyrie .....Mendelssohn
Service .....Simper in G
Hymns 317, 322, 320
Subject of sermon—"Church Workers."

Evening.

Prelude in A ..... H. Smart
Hymns 162, 27, 31
Vesper Hymn—"Now Father we Commend"
Offertory—Largo ..... Handel
Postlude—March of Israelites .....Costa
Subject of sermon—"The Sower." Preacher, Rev. E. G. Miller.

ST. JAMES.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon at 11; holy communion at 12; children's service at 3; evensong and sermon at 7. The followingis the music:

Morning.

Organ—Voluntary .....
Venite and Psalms ....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting ..Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck
Hymns 298, 197
Organ.....

Evening.

Organ—Voluntary .....
Psalms .....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .....Barnby
Nunc Dimittis .....St. John
Hymns 271, 168, 234
Organ—Voluntary .....

* * *

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, will preach (D. V.) morning and evening, at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Musical selections as follows:

Morning.

Hymn 615
The Lord's Prayer, in which Congregation join .....
Anthem—The Lord Will Comfort Zion .....E. Hamilton

Evening.

Hymns 366, 178, 237, 159
Anthem—I Will Bless the Lord..E. Moore

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Morning and evening the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will preach. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30; Bible class 3:00. Music as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude ..... Calkin
Psalm 29
Hymn 277
Anthem—Offertoire .....Batiste
Hymns ..... 43 and 49
Organ—Offertoire .....Batiste

Evening.

Organ—Melody .....West
Psalm 30
Hymn 319
Anthem—Sun of My Soul ..... Dunstan
Soloists, Mrs. Currie and Mr. Herbert Taylor.
Hymn 41
Organ—Postlude ..... Batiste

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Evening service is especially for young people dealing with club life. A special programme of music will be rendered by the choir. After the regular service there will be given an opportunity for social intercourse. Strangers are invited.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph.D., will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening, in the evening preaching from the subject "Lessons from the Caper of Cashel." The holy communion will be observed after the evening service. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League (Missionary Department), Wednesday evening, and prayer service on Thursday at 8 p. m.

* * *

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The usual services will be held at 11 a m. and 7 p. m. The morning service will be led by Rev. Mr. McCoy, M.A., and at the close of that service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. The Young People's Society meets at 8:15 after the evening service. All are welcome.

* * *

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

At the Church of Our Lord services at 11 and 7; Sunday school at 3. Rev. H. J. Wood will be the preacher for the day. At the close of the morning service the holy communion will be administered. On Friday evening a short service, conducted in the chancel of the church. Music as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude ..... Andre
Venite and Psalms as Set .....
Te Deum ..... Jackson
Benedictus 2
Hymns 7, 143, 331

Evening.

Organ—Pastorale ....Flagler
Psalms as Set .....
Magnificat ....Turner
Nunc Dimittis .....Turner
Hymns 289, 338, 32
Doxology 16
Organ—The Arm of the Lord ....Haydn

* * *

Y. M. C. A.

9:30, prayer meeting; 3 p. m., Bible study class; 4 p. m., open meeting. Address by Rev. W. C. King. Music by Calvary Baptist church choir.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Scranton, Feb. 6.—An explosion of gas at Sterrett's shaft of the Lackawanna Coal Company this morning injured several men. It is reported that a fire boss was killed. Several miners were entombed, but they were all rescued without serious injuries to any of them.

LEGISLATURE

FRIDAY NIGHT SESSION.

M. Henderson took the chair in adjourned committee on the bill to amend the Horticultural Board Act. A number of minor amendments proposed by Mr. Tanner were incorporated in the bill. The committee reported the bill complete with amendments.

INSURANCE CONTRACTS.

Mr. Fraser took the chair in committee on the bill respecting certain contracts of insurance. The committee reported the bill complete with amendments.

MECHANICS' LIEN ACT.

The bill to amend the Mechanics' Lein Act was read a second time and committed. Mr. Murphy in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

Hon. Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of the bill to regulate Immigration, and said repeated attempts had been made to stop Oriental immigration. This bill is almost copied from the Natal act. A close copy that any other measure adopted here. It was drawn in such a way as to remain as closely as possible within the constitutional law. If it passed he believed it would do great good. As regarded disallowance on the ground of unconstitutional that was something to be decided by the proper court, not the executive at Ottawa. Were it a question affecting the policy of the Dominion government that would be another matter. Bill read a second time and committed. Mr. Brown in the chair.

A discussion took place on the question of uneducated persons, Mr. Paterson saying this act would often put to shame excellent but uneducated men who could not read or write.

Hon. Mr. Wilson did not believe that there were 500 persons in the Dominion of Canada who could not read or write.

Mr. Paterson said there were more than that in British Columbia alone.

Hon. Mr. Wilson strongly doubted that statement. If such people there were it was a misfortune for them; this bill was intended to carry out the expressed wishes of the people of this province.

Mr. Paterson maintained his argument that there were a large number of uneducated men in Canada today, and said those were some of the brightest men in Canada, men who had made her name famous throughout the world.

Mr. Evans moved that the word "Canada" be inserted in subsection 1 of section 4, instead of the word "province." Carried.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

THE PUBLIC PARKS ACT.

Hon. Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of the Public Parks Act. The bill empowers trustees to take leases of land and to improve leased lands. Read second time and committed. Mr. Price Ellison in the chair. The bill was reported without amendments. Report adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Hon. Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of the incorporation and regulation of joint stock companies. He explained briefly the aims of the bill, and said it was not the intention of the government to force legislation through the House at this late stage, but he had conferred with the leader of the Opposition, and with the exception of one clause they were agreed on them. He was not, however, desirous of consuming too obstinately for such points at the present time. Bill read a second time and committed. Mr. Oliver in the chair. All the sections from 1 to 108 inclusive were struck out and section 109 became section 1.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

ATTACHMENTS OF DEBTS.

Hon. Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of the Attachments of Debts bill. Bill was read a second time to be committed next sitting.

COMIAKEN MAP.

Hon. Mr. Green moved the second reading of the bill respecting the official map of a portion of Comiaken district. Bill read a second time.

PUBLIC SERVICE MONEY.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved the second reading of th ebill to grant certain sums for the public service of British Columbia

Mr. Henderson moved the adjournment of the debate. This was withdrawn and the bill read a second time.

The House adjourned at 10:55 p.m., until 2:00 p.m. on Monday.

STARTLING CROWDS

Take advantage of the Awful Slaughter. The First of the Last Eight Days of the Big Fire Sale is over. There are six (6) more shopping days in which to buy the Biggest Bargains that money can purchase. WE MUST VACATE, AS BUILDING IS TO BE REBUILT, AND, AS ALREADY ADVERTISED, WE DO NOT INTEND TO PACK UP A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS. Hundreds of Bargains still to be had. Extra salesmen to wait on the crowds. Army and Navy Clothing Store, 117 Government street.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IS PLEASANT TO TAKE.

The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Mr. W. L. Roderick, of Poolesville, Md., in speaking of this remedy, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with my children for several years and can truthfully say it is the best preparation of the kind I know of. The children like to take it and it has no injurious after effect." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

We are sole agents of the "Famous Ostermoor Mattress." You will never sleep on another if you once use the most rest-giving mattress ever made. Weiler Bros. *

Always a pleasure to shop at the Westside. A grand Stock-taking Bargain programme arranged for tomorrow.

Experiment in Weather.—The Columbian has this to say about a Tourist Association suggestion: "Certainly nothing could be better calculated to attract attention to Victoria than the delivery, say to Montreal, of midsummer mildness on a day in February, but if the unsuspecting natives of Montreal were induced by a Victoria Chinook to go out in summer attire, and the supply of B. C. temperature were suddenly cut off by the wires going down, the results would be distressing. They already read about our fine climate in the weather reports published daily in the East; and the latest papers quote for the day of their issue Victoria 40 above and Ottawa 40 below."

"CLARK'S PORK and BEANS"—ready for the table and acceptable to the diner—is one of the most convenient of table articles. Thousands use it continuously. W. Clark, Mfr., Montreal. *

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine E. W. Grove on every box. 25c. Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This preparation is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza and has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world.

It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and influenza, (grip) but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given to a baby as confidently as to an adult.

Municipal Notice

Municipal Bye Election 1904.

Public Notice

Is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the City Hall, in the aforesaid city on Friday, the 12th day of February, 1904, from 12 (noon) to 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1904, from 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., in the court room of the City Hall aforesaid, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as the Mayor of the City of Victoria shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the nomination, registered owner in the Land Registry Office of land or real property in the City of Victoria of the assessed value on the last municipal assessment roll of one thousand dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as municipal voters.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, the 3rd day of February, 1904.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Returning Officer.

Just In Time For Your New Year's Order

A nice line of Suitings in Stripes and Fancy Weaves, just arrived. Call and see them.

G. H. REDMAN,
25 Broad St. Merchant Tailor.

Edison Theatre

JAS. H. ERICKSON, Propr. and Mgr.

Programme Week of Feb'y. 8th, 1904.

Prior and Norris
Comedy Sketch, "The New Cook."

Harry Gibbs
Illustrated Song, "The Mansion of Aching Hearts."

Chas. and May Morrell
"Playing the Races."

Miss Grace Wolf
Wonderful Juvenile.

Long list of the most up-to-date Animated Reproductions, "How Old is Ann," etc.

VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY, FEB. 8th.

W. E. Nankeville's Supreme Success

"HUMAN HEARTS"

A true story from life. Complete scenic equipment.

Prices $1.00, 75c., 50c. and gallery 25c. Seats on sale Friday at Victoria Book & Stationary Store, Government street.

February 9th, The Kilties' Band.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

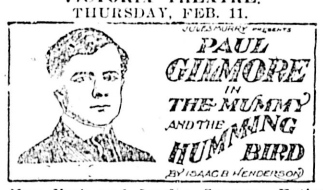
The Campbells are Comin', Hurrah! Hurrah! Afternoon and evening, Tuesday, February 9th; Matinee at 3:15 p. m.

"THE KILTIES."

Canada's Crack Military Band, appearing in full Kilted Regimentals, and the Kilties Great Clan Johnstone Troupe of Dancers and Pipers, from Palace Theatre, London, England. Parade at 3 p. m., Tuesday. Prices, afternoon, 75c and 50c., children 25c.; evening, $1.00, 75c., 50c., gallery, 25c. Plan open at Victoria Book & Stationery Store, Government street on Saturday at 9 a. m. February 11, Paul Gilman Co.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.



New York and London Success. Entire New York City Production. Prices $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale Tuesday, at Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Government St. Feb. 18th, "The Bostonians."

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 49, Taking Effect Thursday Oct. 29.

Northbound Leave.	Southbound Daily. A. M.	Southbound Arrive. P. M.	Northbound Leave.	Sat., Sun. and Wed. P.M.	Southb'nd Arrive. P. M.
Victoria..	9:00	12:06	Victoria..	3:00	7:00
Shawnigan Lake..	10:20	10:46	Shawnigan Lake..	4:20	5:40
Duncans..	11:00	10:02	Duncans..	5:00	5:00
Ladysmith..	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith..	6:05	4:00
Nanaimo..	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo..	6:41	3:15
Ar. Wellington..	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington..	7:03	Lv. 3:00

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.

Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily, connecting with north and south bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, single, $2.00; return, $3.00.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria, single $5.20; return, $8.65.

Ten trip Commutation Tickets, Victoria to Shawnigan Lake, only $5.00.

Excursion Rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager

Always See That the MATCHES You Buy Bear The Name EDDY ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851

Our Parlor Brands:—"King Edward," "Headlight," "Eagle," "Victoria," "Little Comet." Our Sulphur Brands:—"Telegraph," "Telephone."

A Quick, Sure Light is Ensured Every time by Using Any One of These Brands For Sale by Dealers Everywhere . . . .

JAMES MITCHELL, AGENT FOR B. C

NORTH WESTERN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

BUYERS OF

Gold, Silver and Copper Ores, Mattes, Bullion, Furnace And Cyanide Products.

LOCATION OF WORKS

CROFTON, Vancouver Island, B. C

—THE—

Canadian Bank of Commerce

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

The Bank of British Columbia

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Paid-up capital .....$ 8,700,000
Rest 3,000,000
Aggregate resources exceeding $3,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager

London Office, 60 Lombard St., E.C.

The Bank has 107 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory:

ATLIN, CRANBROOK, DAWSON, FERNIE, GREENWOOD, KAMLOOPS, LADYSMITH, NANAIMO, NELSON, N. WESTMINSTER, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WHITE HORSE.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE, SKAGWAY.

Every description of banking business transacted. Letters of credit on all banks of the world. Exceptional facilities for handling gold dust.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of one dollar and upwards received and interest paid at current rates.

Victoria Branch

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

SPECIAL CORSET SALE!

Corsets Corsets Corsets ! From 25c. up

MRS. M. A. VIGOR - - 88 YATES STREET

Japanese Curios Store

New Christmas Goods just arrived. All kinds of Silk Goods.

Please call and see our articles. We sell cheaper than any other stores.

ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St.

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 150 Government St. Near Chinatown.

Fancy Vests and House Coats, Overcoats and Raincoats, Half Price for Cash,

B. Williams & Co.

The Colonist.

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ALIENS AND OUR FISHERIES.

A question of considerable interest was raised by Mr. Clifford in the Legislature on Friday last on a resolution calling attention to the fact that the halibut fishery on our northern coast is practically in the hands of an American company and asking the Dominion Government to take measures for the preservation of our fisheries for our own people. While in the face of it there seems every reason why such a resolution should receive strong support, both in the Legislature and elsewhere, it may be well to look at the subject from more than one point of view. We are entirely in accord with Mr. Clifford in desiring that our fisheries should not be depleted and also that Canadian fishermen and seamen should find employment in the industry instead of it being carried on by aliens.

As to the first point—the statement that the halibut fishery will be depleted by the methods employed by this American company—we should like to get some reliable information on the subject. We have heard similar statements at intervals during the past two or three years. Some time ago a statement appeared in several Provincial newspapers to the effect that the fishing grounds originally fished by this company had been abandoned for others, as the supply of halibut on the former had been exhausted. Now this would be a serious matter if true. The halibut fisheries on the New England coast in the Atlantic were depleted by being over-fished and that fact is one of the reasons why it is found profitable to carry the halibut caught in the North Pacific ocean across the Continent by an expensive method of transportation and sell it in the cities of the Eastern States in the Union.

So much for the depletion of the halibut fishery alleged to be going on. As regards the employment of American vessels and American crews by this company, we believe that arrangement is necessary in order to get the fish into the United States free of duty. A Canadian company using Canadian vessels manned by Canadian sailors and fishermen, would be compelled to pay a duty of one cent per pound on all the fish that it exported to the United States. This, of course, makes Canadian competition in the business practically impossible. There is also we believe a combination in the Middle and Eastern States which includes all the principal dealers in fish under an agreement with the fishing company, whereby they cannot deal with any rival. It is only fair to the company to which Mr. Clifford's resolution refers, to state that its management gives all the benefits to be derived from the opportunities that it can offer for the employment of men and the purchase of supplies to Canadian seamen and merchants and traders. If, however, the conditions on which it can export its fish into the United States free of duty are, as stated above, it is apparent that the company has no option in the matter but must either comply with the United States customs regulations or abandon the business.

The matters seems to us to resolve into this: Are these fisheries being depleted by the manner in which the industry is now carried on? Is is possible to have Canadian vessels and Canadians substituted for vessels under the American flag with American crews and fishermen? The first is by far the more important of the two. The depletion of our fisheries would be a serious blow to our Provincial progress. It is to be hoped that the passage of Mr. Clifford's resolution will cause the Fishery Department at Ottawa to institute inquiries with a view of ascertaining the facts. Should they be found to confirm the report of the fishery's probable depletion, then the Dominion Government should take steps to prevent such an occurrence. This discussion about the halibut fishery is only another reminder of the value of our fisheries and how little is done to show that their importance is realized, judging from the manner in which the fisheries are neglected by the Federal authorities.

TO INCORPORATE LABOR UNIONS.

The bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. McNiven, one of the members for Victoria, to provide a convenient way in which labor unions may be incorporated in British Columbia, passed its second reading without a division or even opposition. Up to the present time the only manner in which a trades union could be incorporated in this Province was to have it registered under the Benevolent and Friendly Societies Act. But while that act enables associations to be incorporated for some of the objects in which a trades union is interested, the latter is also organized for other purposes, some of which, perhaps, may be regarded by its members as of greater importance than the objects which come within the scope of the Benevolent Societies Act. The bill now before the House will remove this defect and enable a trades union to give due prominence and recognition in its articles of incorporation to these matters. Section 3 of the bill among other things provides that "any number of persons, not less than seven, may associate themselves together and become a body corporate and politic for the purpose of improving in any lawful manner the condition of any employees in any one or more lawful trades or employments." Besides this it includes among the objects of incorporation others of a character similar to those found in the articles of association of benevolent societies. But, as already mentioned, the improvement or protection of the conditions of the trade in which the members of the union are interested is the main object of a trades union, and this fact is recognized in the bill now before the Legislature.

It is, of course, optional with a trades union whether, should the bill become law, it would incorporate under its provisions. It is possible that some unions may be debarred from such incorporation by reason of certain provisions in their union organization. In most cases, however, we are inclined to think that no such obstacle exists and that in many instances the benefits which incorporation of unions under this bill will confer will be taken advantage of. While the trades unions are protected from certain responsibilities and liabilities under an act passed in 1902, their incorporation under the bill now under consideration will in our opinion improve th eposition in which such organizations are regarded by the community generally. Whether rightly or wrongly it is undeniable that by many persons trades unions are regarded as seeking certain privileges and rights under the law while desiring to avoid any corresponding responsibilities or obligations. The expressions of public opinion in the United Kingdom that followed the decision by the House of Lords, in what is known as the Taff Valley Railway case, showed the existence of such a feeling on that side of the Atlantic as well as on this continent. Legislation like that proposed in Mr. McNiven's bill will do not a little to counteract that sentiment. It will also, in our opinion, have a beneficial effect in another direction. While as we have pointed out trades unions—for reasons that will be apparent to anyone who has studied the subject—have certain protection accorded to them under the Provincial Act of 1902. They have also shielded themselves under their somewhat impalpable form of organization, from the risks and liabilities that are connected with almost every other kind of social or commercial organization. By incoporating under the provisions of the bill now before the Legislature, they will assume some of those responsibilities. The effects of this will be threefold. Such incorporated trades unions will occupy a better position in the view of the general community. In the next place the unions which avail themselves of the provisions of the bill (if it is placed on the Statute Book) will come to be regarded (perhaps, unconsciously, but still none the less so) as of a better, more stable and responsible character than those which do not adopt tha course. And lastly the realization of th fact that their union has assumed new responsibilities and occupies a new position in some regards, will have a beneficial moral effect on its officials and members. This will raise the status of the union and unquestionably give such an organization more influence and consideration with outsiders. It is also a matter deserving of recognition that this legislation is suggested by a member of a trades union and with the approval and support of such organizations. The stronger the impression that can be given to outsiders that trades unions are similar to a great extent, in their organization and responsibilities to incorporations for other purposes, the better it will be for them and for the public and this bill seems to us to be a step in that direction.

B. C. FROM THE PREMIER'S PEN.

Hon. Mr. McBride has contributed an article on British Columbia to the Financial News of London on the occasion of that influential journal's twentieth anniversary. We would have thought that the Premier had little time to devote to other matters than those of state during this active political period. But he has found time, stolen, no doubt, from his brief moments of leisure, and he has performed his self-imposed task with discretion and ability. The article, though not lengthy, is historical and statistical, and in every respect hopeful of a great future for the land which Lord Dufferin christened "This Glorious Province."

Mr. McBride takes up the historical threads at the year 1858, the period of the Fraser river gold excitement, but for the purposes of comparison he makes 1882-83 a convenient starting point. He rapidly sketches the events that followed the passage of the terms of union and the admission of British Columbia to the sisterhood of Confederation. Real progress, he thinks dates from the passage of the Settlement Act, in 1882. When the disputes that had arisen through the failure of the Dominion to carry out the Terms of Union were arranged and railway and dry dock construction began. Mr. McBride furnishes the following interesting statistics, drawn from official returns, a perusal of which will give the reader a better idea of the progress of the province than can be had from any other other source:

	1881 Census.	1891 Census.	1901 Census.
Miners	2,792	4,591	9,500
F'shermen	1,850	3,798	18,843
Farmers	2,381	5,874	7,800
Houses	6,932	20,000	97,000
Population	49,459	98,175	177,272

Revenue Province—1871, $192,000; 1881, $397,035.06; 1891, $1,038,237.95; 1901, $1,605,920.

Exports—1871, 1,912,907; 1881, 2,255,753; 1891, 6,199,280; 1901, 21,645,000.

Imports—1871, $1,790,352; 1881, 2,489,246; 1891, 5,477,411; 1901, 11,137,436.

Totals—1871, $3,702,459; 1881, $4,744,999; 1891, $5,477,411; 1901, $11,137,436.

Revenue Post Office—	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
	$14,705	$22,519	$106,875	$250,000
Revenue, Customs—				
	353,865	691,000	1,344,356	2,364,000
By Province to Dominion—				
	373,318	695,330	1,862,145	3,391,180
Coal Mined—	1874. Tons.	1881. Tons.	1891. Tons.	1901. Tons.
	81,000	228,000	1,029,097	1,092,000

Aggregate Assessments—

Four Coast Cities (1886) $10,750,000; $46,750,000, $59,000,000; schools, 72, 166, 318; teachers 116, 242, 543; pupils, 2,571, 11,495, 23,615.

	1881.	1891.	1901.
Y'rly wages	$929,213	$3,600,000	$4,500,000
Capital	2,946,435	14,404,394	23,000,000
Value prod.	2,926,784	12,000,000	19,500,000

These figures show a startling and gratifying increase. No province of the Dominion starting as this did with scarcely any assets that were available and with its resources unknown and, of course, undeveloped, has done as well. The older provinces when confederated, had been in business on their own account for many years and had large revenues and railways and industries in full swing. Here all things were in the state that nature left them ages ago. They had to be found and then moulded into a shape where capital could take hold and assist in their development. This required many years of constant effort to accomplish, but since it has been done at last the progress of British Columbia will be the more rapid during the next than during the past three decades.

Mr. McBride mentions the fact that starting with no railways in 1883, in 1903 there were twenty-seven railways with a mileage of 1,628. In 1883 there were twelve salmon canneries, with an output of 197,000 cases valued at $825,000; there are now sixty-seven canneries, with an output of 1,247,212 cases, valued at $5,986,617. In 1883 no metalliferous mines were in operation, with consequently no output; the output was subsequently valued at $20,086,780 (in 1901). We have no exact figures with regard to agricultural products; but perhaps in no other industry has there been such upbuilding and satisfactory development, notwithstanding that our resources, as to agriculture, are by far the most limited.

In 1888, the first year when timber statistics were regularly obtained, and the first year consequently we have for statistical comparison, twenty-five mills were in operation, with a daily capacity of 769,000 feet, and an output of 56,305,779 feet of lumber. There are now 105 mills in operation (sixty-two of which, however, are small mills), with a daily capacity of about 2,000,000 feet, cutting 317,000,000 feet of lumber.

Mr. McBride continues: "During the time the Province has been going steadily onward as a net result, it has had many reverses. A good deal of money has been spent in investment which has not been remunerative. There have been real estate booms, as in all new countries, followed by depression and loss. There has been the usual era of mining speculation, during which many properties of uncertain values have been placed on the market to the disadvantage of more bona fide mining enterprises. There has been over capitalization in many instances, which prevented otherwise good mines paying dividends. There have been periods of commercial and industrial depression. Until a market opened up for our lumbermen in the Canadian Northwest Territories, the lumber industry suffered severely as the result of distance from and competition in foreign markets. Owing to the physical character of the country and its vastness, it has taxed the resources of the Province severely to provide the expenses of administration and development, especially in providing communication among its various parts, and in the administration of justice and for education. British Columbia, too, in recent years has suffered in common with many other parts of the world from labor troubles, now happily, for a time at least, ended."

Speaking of the political difficulties which, he truly remarks, have been greatly exaggerated abroad, and which have at last been overcome, he says the country is really better off on account of having had to overcome them; because an experience has been gained which will be of the greatest possible benefit in determining the future. I have regarded both the dark and the bright side of the picture with a net result that has been flattering to our prospects. The future, indeed, is full of hope. We have just been entering upon the verge of our possibilities. The development that has taken place so far has simply served to reveal them in part.

Mr. McBride's peroration is full of confident hope and is imbued with a spirit of never-say-die optimism. He has faith in this country and its resources and the good sense and sturdy patriotism of this people and expresses himself in conclusion in the following eloquent terms:

"North, south, east and west immense mining development is going on, and from $20,000,000 of an output we shall speedily jump to $100,000,000. With the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Great Northern railways in the southern interior, the whole of which has practically been reached by main lines and branches; with a new transcontinental railway traversing the northern interior, to be followed by similar ramifications; with the certainty of an inter-radial system covering the whole of the central interior; with lines of trans-Pacific steamers carrying trade to and from Australasia and the Orient with a vast iron and steel industry to be built up, for which there is every facility, and large pulp mills on the coast; built up, for which there is every facility, and large pulp mills on the coast; with a rapidly expanding fishery development, with shipbuilding actively and largely carried on; with these and many other things of an industrial and commercial nature in view British Columbia has a future not scarcely less important than Great Britain herself, with which it has many points of resemblance."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GAME PROTECTION.

Sir,—As this matter, the protection of game, is exciting some discussion, the writer ventures a suggestion to the government. Instead of going blindly to work to frame legislation, or instead of butchering a bill introduced by a private member, would it not be wise to appoint a committee of the members of the House to thoroughly investigate this question and report let us say, at the next sesion?

Until the House is in possession of such information, it will not be in a position to deal properly with this important problem.

ONE OF THOSE INTERESTED.

February 7th, 1904.

AN UNPUBLISHED INCIDENT IN THE MAYBRICK CASE.

In the small churchyard near Battlecrease House, where James Maybrick died, is a well-kept grave with handsome headstone. The beautiful flowers, tended with loving care, show that the two young hearts lying beneath the grassy surface, had entwined themselves into the affections of their parents as strongly as the ivy twining and twisting around the borders of that, the brightest spot among the habitations of the dead. The inscription shows that two beautiful maidens, just blooming into womanhood, lie beneath. They were sisters; the only children of the manager of the Northwestern Bank, Liverpool, and his wife. There was just a difference of a year between the dates of of their deaths. They resided in Battlecrease House before James Maybrick. Singular as it may appear, they both passed away in the same room, on the same day of the month, from the same cause. It was in the same room that James Maybrick subsequently died. They all died from the same disease, which in their case was caused by the unsanitary condition of the drains. The lavatory was next to their bedroom. The first to die was the eldest daughter. There was just a vague suspicion that it might be caused by defective drainage. The father resigned his position at the bank and took his wife and surviving child to sunny Italy. Eleven months afterwards they returned to Battlecrease House. The girl so full of life and so beautiful that she had become an object of admiration wherever she had been. She lost her "roses" and fading away, was soon down with the low fever, as the phrase went. This developed into enteric, and she passed away and was buried alongside her sister. The parents were distracted with grief, and vacated the house. It was found upon thorough examination that foul gas emanated from the drains, and a lighted candle lowered into the main drain, was immediately extinguished.

James Maybrick came along, saw the empty house; the house agent omitted any details as to defective drains. Whenever Mr. Maybrick was at home, he was "out of sorts," or "under the weather," as he expressed it. This fact was used as strongly as possible by the Crown against Mrs. Maybrick. It was intended to convey the idea that he was always unwell when he was at home. It was not until some years afterwards that the above facts were discovered by one who spared no time or trouble to obtain the justice for the unfortunate widow which has at last been granted to her.

Many medical men concur in the opinion that James Maybrick's system was undermined and so weakened that he easily became a prey to gastroenteritis, especially after sitting all day on horseback in the rain at the Wirral races.—Com.

ONLY.

Only a word in a kindly tone,
But how it thrilled and cheered;
Only a sneer, like a feather blown,
But a trusting heart was seared!

Only a plank on a deep, wide sea,
But a soul safe haven found;
Only a rag from a beggar's knee,
But a gaping hurt was bound.

Only a bit of your broken bread,
May succor the starving one,
And win a blessing to crown your head
When all life's toil's are done.

Only a mocking laugh rang clear,
But it crushed the hopes of years;
Only a sigh was wafted near,
But it dried the mourner's tears.

Only a leaf, but it told of spring;
Only a star, quite alone,
But it lighted the way as on upward wing
One sped to the Father's throne!

—George Bancroft Griffith in La Porte City (Iowa) Press.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1859.

Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

No sign of preparation made to develop our salmon fishery. Why is this? Is everybody so intent on gold digging, trading and land speculation that the existence of this gigantic source of wealth is entirely ignored? Or are our citizens wholly ignorant of the mode in which they should be cured and of the markets in which they would yield an immense profit. * * * * It is high time we should begin to think of creating an export trade. Ships will now be continually arriving from England, China, Australia and the United States with cargoes of merchandise for which gold will have to be paid in return. Now, if our salmon fishery was developed we would be enabled to pay a large proportion of our foreign indebtedness in a staple production of the country, and retain in our midst money which would be engaged in fostering our industries and making us richer every year.

Every day we hear of somebody having suffered from Indian thefts. If something is not done to remove and keep them away from the town, no house will be secure from their depredations. They are so numerous that they positively amount to a nuisance, and the sooner it is abated the better. They not only should be removed from the settlements around Victoria, but also from the line of travel between here and Langley. It was only last week a whale boat was seen in tow of a canoe manned by fifteen Indians. The proprietors of the boat, Frenchmen, are supposed to be murdered by them.

Last Monday an Indian was shot by a man named Johnson, who escaped, and for whose apprehension a reward is offered. The Indians became greatly excited, and demanded pay for the Indian killed. His Excellency Governor Douglas was pleased to accede to their demand for pay, and gave Chief Edensaw of Queen Charlotte's Island a due bill: "Good to Edensaw for twenty-five 5 pt. best blankets on their departure from the Island."

Fifty Pounds Reward.—Whereas an Indian was shot this day near Rock Bay, Victoria, by a white man, a reward of fifty pounds will be paid for such information as will lead to the apprehension and convicton of the person who committed the murder. Augustus Pemberton, Commissioner of Police; Victoria, Jan. 31, 1859.

DANGERS OF A COLD AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

More fatalities have their origin in or result from a cold than from any other cause. This fact alone should make people more careful as there is no danger whatever from a cold when it is properly treated in the beginning. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been recognized as the most prompt and effectual medicine in use of this disease. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all druggists.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers. *

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Western Canada's Big Store

Carpets, Curtains, Linoleums, 2nd Floor

In Conjunction With The Annual Furniture Sale We Offer The Following Values In Carpets, Curtains, Squares, Linoleums and Oilcloths.

A Carpet Sale That's Worth While

Tapestry Carpets

At 35c. yard; regular 50c. and 65c., light and dark grounds; various designs.

$1 Carpets for 65c

22 rolls of Balmoral Tapestry Carpets; special good value at $1.00; for this sale, yard .....65c.

Many Good Patterns in this lot,

Tapestry Carpets, with border; regular 75c., Monday .....55c.
Remnants of Tapestry Carpets, 8¾ to 22 yards; were 75c. to $1.00 yard; Monday, yard .....45c.
Remnants of Brussels Carpets, 2 to 28 yards; regular $1.25, $1.35 and $1.40; Monday, yard .....75c.

$2 Carpets for $1

Axminster Carpets, 3 to 13½ yards; regular $2.00, Monday $1.00
Ends of Wilton Carpets, lengths to 28¾ yards; Monday, yard $1.00

A Special Bargain in Velvet Carpet

Our Special at $1.25; Monday, yard.85c.
All red grounds, Stair Carpet to match.

28 Persian and Indian Rugs on Sale Monday, at Half Price

$35.00 Rugs, Monday $17.50
$30.00 Rugs, Monday $15.00
$20.00 Rugs, Monday $10.00
$7.50 Rugs, Monday $3.75

Squares

Sizes 10-6x7-4; regular price $25.00, Monday $12.50. Only 28 in this lot, and those wishing one will be able to get a rare bargain.

Tapestry Curtains and Portieres on Sale Monday

We make special mention of 27 styles of Curtains; only one and two pairs of a kind marked at half the ordinary prices, as follows:
$12.50 for $6.25
$17.50 for $8.25
$15.00 for $7.50
$10.50 for $6.50

Others at not so great a reduction, as follows:
$7.50 for $4.50
$5.00 for $3.90
$6.75 for $3.90
$3.75 for $2.75

Sale of Linoleums and Oilcloths Monday

75c Linoleums For 50c

English Linoleums, figured designs, good value at 75c., Monday .....50c.

$1.10 Linoleums For 85c

Best quality of Linoleum, 4 yards wide; Monday, square yard .....85c.
Ten new patterns in Oilcloth to choose from on Monday at, yard .....25c.

50c Oilcloths Monday 35c

9 good patterns to choose from at this price, and is a quality that we have never sold before less than 50c. a yard; only nine rolls at this price.

Inlaid Linoleum Tile Patterns

Monday, yard $1.00

You'll be Amazed at These Reductions on Women's Coats

It's a week before stock-taking, and necessity knows no law; these Coats simply have to go.

$35.00 coats Monday $11.75

Three-Quarter and Russian Styles

In Velvet Silk Trimmings.

$1.45 and $3.00 Dressing Jackets 90c

Comprising French Flannel and Eiderdown Jackets; in the eiderdown we have colors, pink, white and red; the French Flannel are all mixed colors.

Four Thousand Yards of Japanese Blouse Silks go on Sale Monday At 35c Per Yard

We placed our order just in time to escape the war tax and if war is declared these silks will likely advance from 25 to 50 per cent.
See Window for Special Display of These Silks Monday

First Showing New Dress Goods MONDAY

The Arctic Trading Co.,

General Traders, Groceries and Provisions, Wholesale and Retail.

We have increased our stock of Groceries and Provisions, to enable us to meet the growing demands of the outfitting trade of the coming season. In addition to this we carry a complete stock of Sleds, Stoves and Tents. Call and examine our goods when you come to

WHITE HORSE

Opposite the B. Y. N. Freight Sheds, Front Street.

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JUST AS EVER

The best place in the city to leave your orders for repairs, jobbing and all kinds of carpenter work. Weather strips for doors and windows.

J. P. BURGESS,
Carpenter, 10 Broughton.

FOR SALE

Fine residence lots on Gorge road and Victoria Arm; 40 acres in Victoria District fronting on Victoria Arm; 79 acres fronting on Sooke Harbor, well timbered; 23 acres in Esquimalt District, with frontage on Royal Roads; 2½ acres on Constance Cove, Esquimalt Harbor. Lots 201 and 203, 197, 198, 199, Victoria City.

For particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES

Opening of St. Barnabas' Sunday School Building, Monday, February 8th, 8 p. m. Formal opening by Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Concert by best musical talent, under direction of Mr. A. Longfield.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9th, 8 p. m.

Concert and Laughable Farce entitled, "A Pretty Piece of Business." Light refreshments.

Admission each evening, 25c.; a few reserved seats, 50 cents.

Last Chance!

You're In On This!

This week ends our Suit and Overcoat Sale. We can't keep on selling "Fit-Reform" Garments at reduced prices. Next week we go back to regular business, and will commence to shew New Spring Stock. No time to lose if you want to get one of those Overcoats or $12.00 Suits.

Allen's

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

73 GOVERNMENT STREET

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Butetrmilk Toilet Lotion 25c

is just what you need. Heals, Whitens, Softens. Excellent after-shave lotion.

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BUSINESS LOCALS.

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Call and inspect McClary's FAMOUS STEEL RANGES and STOVES at Clarke and Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

FOTOGRAFS.

A new display of Pictures is being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters' Block.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

Have you seen the latest gun?

The Browning Automatic

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RAZORS

75c., $1.00, $1.25.

Sheffield's Best Make, at

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MONEY TO LOAN

HEISTERMAN & CO.

Local News.

Special Service.—In connection with the recently formed North Ward Young Men's Club, of which organization Rev. J. P. Westman is the founder and president, he will preach tonight in the Centennial Methodist church a special sermon on the work of the club. The service will be made as bright and cheerful as posssible, and a special musical programme will be rendered.

Donations Acknowledged.—The following donations have been thankfully received at the Aged Woman's Home during January: Mr. J. H. White eggs; Mrs. Davidson cake; Mrs. Wallace, slippers; Mrs. Burt, reading matter; Miss Reta McPavish, curtains; Ladies' Auxiliary Metropolitan church, cakes; Young People's C. E. Society First Presbyterian church, tea and entertainment for the inmates at the home. Besides the above Mr. J. Dunsmuir has been kindly thanked for his annual donation of five tons of coal.

Sent Wreaths.—The following sent floral offerings to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Paul on the occasion of the death of their third son, Edward James Reid, on Tuesday last; Teacher and playmates, spray; faculty of Victoria college, wreath; pupils of High school, wreath; Mrs. Inskip, Kamloops, wreath; Mrs. Ogle, Savona, cross; Mr. Chris. Loat, wreath; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meakin, Nanaimo, wreath; Mr. and Mrs. Joe. Mullett, Nanaimo, wreath; Mrs. McCape, Nanaimo, spray; Mrs. Offerhans, anchor; Mrs. Dickson, cross; Horace, Sylvester and Jessie Paul, cross. Mr. and Mrs. Paul appreciate very deeply the kindness and sympathy displayed during the sad bereavement.

Rhodes' Scholarships.—The announcement is made by the College Wideawake that five candidates will offer themselves in the provincial competition for the Rhodes' scholarship. They are as follows: R. B. Powell, I. Rubinowitz, H. Body, W. A. Donaldson, E. K. DeBeck and T. G. T. Lucas, B. A., R. B. Powell is private secretary to the Lieut.-Governor; I. Rubinowitz is now taking his fourth year at McGill; H. Body is now taking his third year in arts at Toronto University; W. A. Donaldson and E. K. DeBeck have completed their second year in arts at Vancouver College, and T. G. T. Lucas, who is now studying law in Vancouver is a graduate of Toronto University.

Mount Sicker Busy.—There is every prospect that Mount Sicker will be an exceedingly busy mining camp this summer. It is rapidly recovering from the effect of the recent closing down of the Lenora mine. There are at the present three mines making regular shipments—Lenora, Richard III and Tyee—and in a short time the Copper Canyon will make a fourth. The increase of confidence in Mount Sicker properties on the part of capitalists is having a remarkable effect. Not only are the three properties mentioned making shipments, but there are a number of prospects being developed on Mount Brenton, which give every indication of turning out satisfactorily. Prospectors are also scattered over the surrounding country.

Col. Holmes Home.—Col. Holmes, D. O. C., has returned from an inspection of the rifle corps at the various points in the interior, and expresses himself as well pleased with their efficiency. The Vancouver Rifle Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Hon. president, R. G. Macpherson, M. P.; president, Dr. Bell-Irving; first vice-president, Hon. Capt. Tatlow, M. P. P.; second vice-president, Dr. McInnes; captain, H. T. Shelton; first lieutenant, W. H. Forrest; second lieutenant, James Sclater; treasurer, N. McLeod; secretary, J. W. McIntosh; executive committee, Messrs. Wilson, Macphail, Patterson, Perkins and Major Hewke; official range officers, the captain and first and second lieutenants in order of seniority.

Ladies' Choral.—The first concert of the Ladies' Choral Society will be held as soon after Easter as practicable. The principal work for the first concert will be Hoffman's "Song of the Norns," an exceedingly dramatic work bringing into play every possible resource of both soloists and chorus. Two Norwegian composers, Jensen and Grieg, occupy a prominent position in the programme. The former is a wonderfully dainty fairy tale, "Briar Rose," which, for quaint, harmonic progressions, is perhaps unique in the realm of part songs. Grieg's "At the Cloister Gate," also possesses all those weird harmonies so characteristic of the Norwegian composers and which so fascinate and charm the ear. Last, but not least, comes Raff's reposeful part song, "Day is at Last Departing," a fitting climax to what promises to be a remarkable example of what can be accomplished by a really well-trained body of female voices.

Edison Theatre.—An especially good programme is offered the patrons of the Edison theatre for the coming week, headed by Prior and Norris, in their immensely funny sketch, "The New Cook," which is a scream from start to finish. Mr. Harry Gibbs sings one of the prettiest illustrated songs ever written, "The Mansion of Aching Hearts," which is certainly enjoyed by all those who hear it. Chas. and May Morrell have been here before, but this time they have a distinctly different turn, which is a farce called "Playing the Races." They have made a big hit all along the Edison circuit and Victoria will prove no exception. Miss Gracie Wolf, a wonderful juvenile song and dance artist, will conclude the vaudeville part of the show. The animated reproductions promised are all new and novel, chief of which are, "Capture of Biddle Brothers, Penna.," "New York Fireboat in Action" and "How Old is Ann," etc., etc.

The Russians cannot buy Electric Door Bell outfits complete for $2.00, but you can at the Hinton Electric Co.

Valentines at Hibben & Co.'s. *

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

Lecture This Evening.—R. H. Kneeshaw will speak in the A. O. U. W. hall, upstairs, this evening at 7.30. Subject, "The Law of Agreement." Admission is free.

Sons of England.—The next regular meeting of Alexandra Juvenile Lodge, Sons of England, will take place at Sir William Wallace hall February 11th at 7.30 p.m., when all members are requested to be present.

Old Folks' Concert.—The First Presbyterian church choir have decided to give an "old folks' concert" at an early date. This is an exceedingly popular form of entertainment, and under the above organization will be well worth seeing.

Brief Snowstorm.—The unusual spectacle of snow falling in the streets of Victoria was witnessed yesterday. A heavy fall is reported at Vancouver and intensely cold weather in the northern interior, Cariboo reporting 26 below zero.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock the usual open monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held in the assembly room. Rev. W. C. King, of Calvary Baptist church, will deliver an address, and the choir of the above church will assist with music. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

At St. James' Hall.—Mr. L. Tait will conduct the service this evening in the St. James' hall. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services, which are held every Sunday evening, commencing at 7.30. Subject for this evening, "Beautiful Boy Characters of the Bible."

Code Messages Barred.—William Christie, local manager of the C. P. R. telegraphs, yesterday received notification to the effect that the Japanese administration advises that, in virtue of Article VII of the St. Petersburg Convention, private telegrams in secret language are not accepted.

Scotch Concert.—A Scotch concert will be held in St. James' hall on Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, under the auspices of the James' Bay Presbyterian Sunday school. Some of the best talent in the city will take part. The programme and full particulars will be given later.

Brigadier McMillan.—Brigadier McMillan arrived in the city on Friday, and conducted the meetings at the Salvation Army last evening, and will officiate today. He will also settle about the alterations and repairs of the hall lately purchased by the Army. There will be a band concert tomorrow evening at the Army hall.

Laborers' Smoker.—Under the auspices of the Victoria Laborers' Protective Union, an enjoyable smoking concert was given yesterday evening in Labor hall, the event commemorating the first anniversary of securing eight hours on all municipal work. The attendance was large and a very pleasant time was spent in song and story.

Regimental Order.—In a regimental order issued yesterday by Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, notice is given that Gr. Leslie R. Mason has been taken on the strength; that the following men, having been granted their discharge have been struck off the strength: Gr. C. H. Erskine, Gr. T. P. Brown, Bom. H. A. Thrall, Gr. R. Cross. Gr. M. Doyle has been promoted to be bombardier.

Legislative Prorogation.—Members of the provincial assembly are in doubt as to the probable termination of the present session. Some are of the opinion that unless railway legislation supervene, next Thursday or Friday should see the end of the business. The House is getting through the small bills pretty well, and should dispose of the bulk of them by Tuesday night. It is understood that night sittings will be the rule all next week.

The Retaining Wall.—In the preparatory work on the construction of the landing along the centre of the retaining wall good progress is being made. Concrete is now being deposited between the piles, and this will reach the high water mark in about two weeks. The stone will then be placed in position and work on the steps commenced. The piles that were driven in the mud some time ago proved very effective in preventing the further subsidence of the wall. Since they were placed there the wall has not deviated the slightest.

Copper Canyon Mine.—Active work in connection with the Copper Canyon mine, Mount Sicker, will commence on April the 1st, and from that time regular shipments will be made to the smelter. About thirty men will be employed, and in the neighborhood of 100 tons a day shipped. This statement was made by J. H. Brownlee. He is the representative of Eastern capitalists who recently paid over the sum of $50,000 for a controlling interest in the Mount Sicker & Brenton Mining Company. He says that everything is in readiness for a start, the plant installed some time ago being in perfect condition. Mr. Brownlee expects one of the principal investors in this property to visit the coast some time next month. While here he will spend a few days at Mount Sicker.

Anniversary Number.—Copies of the special number of the London, Eng., Financial News, issued to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of London's leading financial daily, are at hand. The number is of special interest to Canadians, as it contains articles by four men of prominence in the Dominion. Hon. R. McBride, Premier of British Columbia, has an article on the province's progress and resources. "Twenty Years of Canadian Trade," is review by Mr. H. S. Scott, financial editor of the Toronto Globe; Hon. A. G. Blair, chairman of the Dominion railway commission, and ex-minister of railways, writes on "Twenty Years of Canadian Railways," and Mr. D. R. Wilkie, vice-president and general manager of the Imperial Bank, contributes an article on "Banking Progress."

Federated Board of Societies.—The following officers were elected for 1904 at the regular monthly meeting of the Federated Board of Societies: President, P. T. James; vice-president, H. Rivers; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Fullerton; surgeon, Dr. J. Gibbs; legislative committee, A. Lee, P. J. James and W. Noble; grievance committee, G. P. Kelley, Jas. Dupew, B. Cooper and A. P. Mansell. The president, Bro. P. T. James, the board's representative in the hospital directorate, should be notified when any society member is receiving hospital treatment, so that he can visit them and look after their interests. The auditors' report for the past year was read, showing a substantial balance on hand. Reports of the committee showed the various organizations working in harmony with the board, no grievances being recorded during the past year.

Rich Alsek Diggings.—Harry B. Dunne, agent of the C. P. R. at Skagway, has just arrived at Seattle. He confirms the stories of the richness of the new strike at Alsek, twenty-five miles from White Horse, and says: "Each strike brings a new stampede, you know, and this promises to equal the rest of them. Fully 150 people are preparing to leave Skagway at the first sign of spring, most of whom have already visited the Alsek district and made locations. White Horse buzzes with the excitement of the preparations for a big emigration in the spring. There are three new free creeks 125 miles from White Horse and twenty-five miles from this side of Bullion Creek. The ground is even now being thawed by those who have braved the winter, and the earth is being sluiced with warm water. The kernel of the excitement is contained in the fact that considerable earth has been washed out showing $1.20 a pan."

Presbytery Meets.—The usual semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria will be held in St. Andrew's church, Nanaimo, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 p. m.

Interesting Lecture.—At the regular meeting of the Natural History Society, which will be held in the caucus room at the Parliament buildings tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, Dr. C. F. Newcombe will give "A Talk on Certain Indian Implements."

Present Social.—The Ladies of the Maccabees at Victoria West will hold a "present" social tomorrow evening at the home of Mrs. Hardy, corner of Catharine and Skinner streets, at which a collection will be taken up in aid of the work of the society.

Proposed Minstrel Troupe.—All members and friends of the Y. M. C. A. willing to interest themselves in the formation of a minstrel troupe are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the rooms on Thursday, the 11th inst. Mr. Petch has kindly consented to conduct, and a number of members have already volunteered their services.

Railway Deputation.—The Vancouver railway delegation, headed by Mayor McGuigan, will arrive on the Charmer this evening and will be introduced to the government tomorrow by the members from Vancouver regarding the projected railway from the Terminal City to the northern portion of the province.

Local Council of Women.—A meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at the city hall of the local council of women. The business of the meeting will be to elect a recording secretary, a continuation of the agenda of the annual meeting and the appointment of the standing committee on the national committee. A good attedance is earnestly requested.

St. Paul's Church.—The annual congregational meeting of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, will be held on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, when reports of last year's work will be submitted by the session, board of management, Ladies' Aid and Young People's society. After the business is disposed of the meeting will assume a social character.

Eagles' Ball.—The splendid decorations used at Assembly hall for the Native Sons' ball will not be removed until after the Eagles' masquerade ball, the Eagles having arranged for the use of the same for next Wednesday night. The tramway company have also promised to provide a service after midnight, as in former years, which kindness has always been much appreciated by the Eagles and their many friends.

The Mayoralty Muddle.—Comment is general among ratepayers at the curious combination of circumstances which have led up to the necessity of having a second election for mayor this year, and much surprise is expressed that all this expense should have been caused apparently by work originating in the city solicitor's office. That more care should have been exercised is the opinion expressed by many in this connection.

Daughters of Pity.—The children's Cinderella, to be given by the Daughters of Pity, will take place on Friday evening next at the Assembly hall. While the dance will be advertised as a fancy dress ball, fancy dress will not be deemed an absolute necessity, and dancers appearing in ordinary evening dress will be welcomed. The children will have the floor until 10 o'clock, after which the adults will take possession. The Sehl-Bantley orchestra will provide a choice musical programme.

Judgment For Plaintiff.—In the Supreme court yesterday morning judgment was given by the Chief Justice in the action, Pacific Towing Company vs. Morris. The plaintiff company claimed $415 for towage of piles and demurrage, also for the value of a chain lent, but not returned. Of the total claimed, $75 for demurrage and $41.00 for towage were not disputed. The judgment was in favor of the plaintiff with costs, and a counter claim by the defendant was dismissed.

Physical Classes.—The Y. M. C. A. physical classes are still popular and going strong. The squad in attendance on Friday evening last went through their class work in fine style. The boys' performances on the horizontal and parallels afforded lots of amusement for the whole class, and in some instances gave those watching quite a big thrill. The class would stand the addition of about ten more regular members without undue strain on the accommodation, and it behooves young men to take advantage of this opportunity to improve their health and physique.

Those Flats.—At tomorrow evening's meeting of the city council there is likely to be a lively debate on the subject of what shall be done in the matter of filling in the James Bay flats. It is understood the C. P. R. will be asked to state whether it desired that the filling in shall be done at once or at a date subsequent to the preparatory work for the foundations. Should the railway corporation express a wish that the city's undertaking be completed with all possible despatch the council will display no hesitancy in grappling with the problem.

An Innovation.—Many people have wondered to what use the summer house-like structure on the C. P. R. wharf at Vancouver, near the Charmer's berth, will be put. It will be used as a ticket office for the Victoria steamers, and will be opened for business shortly. In future all steamship tickets will be sold at this office, and every passenger's name will be entered down on a list, which will be made out in duplicate, one copy being taken by the purser and the other kept for office reference. A full and complete record of every passenger will thus be available. Only passengers will, in future, be allowed on board the steamer.

Rumor of Charters.—It is rumored in Vancouver that the C. P. R. has sold or chartered the steamers Tartar and Athenian to the Japanese government. The supposition is that the vessels are required in anticipation of hostilities breaking out between Japan and Russia. Inquiry of prominent officials of the C. P. R. failed to elicit any information. At the present time the steamer Tartar is in Hongkong undergoing extensive repairs and having new boilers installed. The Athenian is now en route to this port, having been scheduled to leave Hongkong on January 27th. She is due to arrive here on February 20th.

Funeral of Miss Lancaster.—The funeral of the late Miss Sarah Lancaster took place from St. Barnabas church, at 2:30 p. m. yesterday, of which parish she was an energetic and faithful worker. The choir and crucifer preceded the body into the church, where the service was taken by the rector, assisted by the lay reader and superintendent, T. W. Palmer. Mr. H. P. Johnson presided at the organ and the vested choir sang appropriate hymns. Amongst the many floral offerings there was a cross of white flowers from the Willing Helpers and Church History Society, a cross of arum lilies from the sidesmen and a wreath of white flowers from the Sunady school teachers. The church was well filled with members of the different societies, Sunday school teachers and pupils. The late Miss Lancaster was a Sunday school teacher, a member of the Willing Workers, district visitor and a member of the Church History Society.

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Wall Maps. Published under the direction of the Navy League, for sale by Hibben & Co. *

Jameson's "Rickshaw" Tea and Coffee Store moved from 62 to 71 Fort street, next to Terry & Marett.

Portable Globes; something new. See our window. Hibben & Co. *

The Big Discount Sale of Shoes continues to attract crowds of purchasers to Jas. Maynard's Boot and Shoe Store, Oddfellows' block, Douglas street. *

Great variety of Pocket Diaries. Victoria Book & Satiionery Co.

Artistic Wrought Iron Hanging Lamps just arrived at Weiler Bros.; also Piano Floor Lamps; new designs. *

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New View Book.—"From the Rockies to the Capital," just issued by Hibben & Co. Price 75 cents.

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CORSETS. We sell the celebrated "C.B. a la Spirite," the corset for style, comfort and satisfaction.

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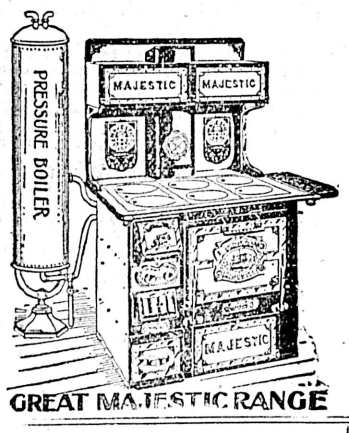

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Ralston Pancake Flour, 2 pk.....25c

Half Box Fancy Navel Oranges.....$1.10

Very Choice Eastern Cod Fish, lb.....7½c

Labrador Herring, 3 lb.....25c

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35 pairs Men's Box Calf Lace Goodyear welts, Boots, sizes 6 to 10 ..... $2.25
24 pairs Men's Box Calf Lace, Goodyear welts, Boots, sizes 6 to 10 ..... 2.00
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120 pairs Men's Boots, all kinds, ... from $1.00 to 1.50
60 pairs Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid, French heels, sizes 2½ to 6 2.50
34 pairs Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Lace Poots, sizes 3 to 7 ... 2.50
30 pairs Ladies' Dongola Kid, good soles, sizes 3 to 7 ..... 2.00
18 pairs Ladies' Dongola Lace Boots, sizes 3 to 7 ..... 1.25
45 pairs Boys' Buff, Standard screw soles, sizes 1 to 5 ..... 1.00
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30 pairs Youths' Box Calt and Kid, with style and fit, sizes 11 to 13 ..... $1.50
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39 pairs Child's Dongola Lace and Button, Spring heel, sizes 5 to 7 50
160 pairs Ladies' Lace and Button, all sorts and kinds, sizes 3 to 7 ..... 75c to 1.25

One Gross Shoe Polish 25 cents Bottle, for 15 cents

JAMES MAYNARD,

Odd Fellows' Block, 82 Douglas Street

Judgment In Hopper-Dunsmuir

(Continued From Page Eight.)

out that this evidence is based, with one exception, on personal attendance on the testator. Dr. Thorne knew the testator since 1890, but commenced to attend him medically from October, 1897, to August, 1899. His first visit was in consequence of a debauch. After that he had to perform an operation for hemorrhoids, in November, and the result was that the testator was confined to his bed for some time, as his recovery was slow. He became convalescent the latter part of January, and, in addition, he suffered from herpes, a distressing complaint, which pulled him down, and he did not recover till March. He partially abstained from liquor during this period, but broke out in May and was ill all that month, and continued drinking for the next two months, and came to Victoria about the end of August, 1898, having been drinking more or less up to his arrival in Victoria, and was threatened with an attack of delirium tremens, on which occasion Dr. Davie attended him. When he recovered the testator and a party, including Dr. Thorne, went away on a fishing trip, during which period he was perfectly well and took an active part in the excursion and enjoyed a good appetite; and he further says when he was free from the effects of alcohol he was all right—with no signs of any mental derangement, and no indication of it was ever mentioned by Mrs. Wallace, who nursed him during his drinking attacks. The doctor never, all the time he knew him, found him incoherent or mumbling in his speech except when drunk, and he was not suffering from alcoholic dementia or chronic meningitis. He never had delirium tremens when the doctor attended him. The doctor made a careful examination of him at the Grand hotel, and found disease of the liver and heart. As Alexander Dunsmuir had told Dr. Thorne he had been told by a doctor that he had Bright's disease, the kidneys were carefully examined, but no sign of the disease found. The doctor found no sign of want of coherency in his speech and no tremor. He described him as an overbearing man to his employees, intolerant of contradiction, impatient in argument; not given to talking much; his mental powers had not been weakened since 1897 down to 1899. The intimate relations between doctor and patient during the years that Dr. Thorne attended him must surely have brought to the doctor's attention anything indicating insanity, particularly if, as Dr. Culbert states, it must have been of several years' standing, which is, after all, an opinion not founded on any knowledge of the history of the case, but a presumption only.

Another medical witness is Dr. Davie who had known him for ten years before, and who treated him in 1898 when in Victoria when he was suffering from alcoholism, and he states he was a man of very strong constitution and great recuperative powers, and when he had recovered from the attack he went away on the fishing trip before mentioned, and returned in first-class condition. Dr. Davie made a careful diagnosis of his condition and says his mental condition was first rate, but when he was ill his speech was difficult, but this did not last after his recovery. He walked erect and there was nothing peculiar in his walk. He further stated that death from alcoholic dementia was very rare; people suffering from alcoholism died generally from heart or arterial troubles. He differs from Dr. Culbert's evidence as the symptoms in his opinion did not warrant a diagnosis of alcoholic dementia. The symptoms given might belong to many other diseases, and no diagnosis could be satisfactory without a complete history of the case, which was not obtained.

Another medical man, Dr. Huntingdon, in the latter part of November, 1899, was asked by Mrs. Wallace to make an examination of the testator, which examination took place about December 8, 1899, having been told of his drinking habits and sprees. He made a careful and exhaustive examination. He made him walk about the room to test his walk, and says his lungs were normal; his heart accelerated; digestive organs fair; tongue clean, with a slight tremor; reflexes slightly exaggerated. Alexander Dunsmuir took him to see the house from cellar to attic, and explained the sanitary details; and he says his walk and talk was that of an absolutely normal man, which he says surprised him after the conditions which he had heard. He dined with him and another man. He eat heartily and discussed various topics. There was no dropping of food, and he says he did not think it was possible he was suffering from alcoholic dementia. The history he received prior to the examination he made from Mrs. Wallace led him to expect to find more serious conditions, instead of that he found him in a normal condition of mind and body. He was at this time quite sober, and the witness attributed the symptoms detailed to a fit of drunkenness, and unless he stopped drinking it was, as witness says, bound to kill him sooner or later; and he had known in his practice a case where three days drinking produced acute meningitis followed by death of the patient. He considered Alexander Dunsmuir belonged to the class of periodic drinkers, with great recuperative powers.

This closes the medical testimony on both sides, and the result is that from August, 1898, to December, 1899, he was attended medically for drunken sprees of longer or shorter duration; he was carefully examined by the different medical men and none of them discovered the slightest indication of mental disturbance. If the disease existed it is hardly possible to have escaped the trained eye of the gentlemen who were in attendance on him. In addition to these observers the defendant called a Dr. Gardiner, who for many years was superintendent of the Napa Insane Asylum, and opened a private hospital for the same class of disease. He considers that the symptoms detailed were consistent with a prolonged spree, meningitis, toxic effect of alcohol and alcoholic dementia. If he was suffering from alcoholic dementia he could not do business as there are no lucid intervals in that complaint. It could not develop in six months or escape his medical men. The general effect of the testimony of Dr. Macdonld and Dr. Gardiner is that it is practically impossible for a person having alcoholic dementia to attend to business and deal with matters of business importance, and Dr. Gardiner has never known a case that developed in a year.

Having thus dealt with the medical testimony, I will now refer to the other branch of the subject—the ability of the testator to transact business within twelve months of his death. He was president of the E. & N. Railway company; vice-president of the Union Colliery company; he was also president of R. Dunsmuir & Son company in San Francisco. The business in San Francisco occupied his chief attention, as he had sole control of it. They sold a large quantity of coal in San Francisco and elsewhere abroad. He had to arrange for chartering vessels to carry coal, and to get speedy despatch. All these matters were attended to by the testator. None of his employees ever saw him under the influence of liquor during business hours. The men with whom he transacted business, namely, J. H. Fritch, who was buying coal by the cargo, saw the testator almost daily, except when he was away from his office, and from the way he transacted his business he had no doubt of his sanity—with a good memory. In December, 1899, he requested the witness to ascertain what the Nanaimo people were doing (this was a rival company) and he urged him again after a lapse of ten days to look after the company. This was a business matter that would not have struck an insane man. He also attended the Exchange almost daily to see about freight and shipping. Mr. George Fritch, who had extensive business transactions with the testator, whom he had known for over twenty-five years, his purchases from the company of which the testator was president, being from 25 to 30,000 tons a year, saw nothing to indicate incapacity. His mind was clear. Mr. W. E. Highell, president of the California Shipping company, knew the testator since 1882, and chartered ships from him in 1898 and 1899. In September, 1899, he arranged where the vessels were to load, and he chartered a ship of the testator's twice in 1899, and he speaks of him as sharp and shrewd in business matters. Saw no difference in his speech from the time he knew him first down to 1899, and physically only the change age would make. This witness saw the testator very frequently and they generally crossed by the Oakland ferry together as they both lived on the other side of the water.

Eugene M. Freeman, a pilot commissioner of San Francisco, knew the testator for over twenty years. Saw him almost daily, and on 20th December, 1899, talked with him. He was quite coherent and connected, and discussed business matters of the subject of chartering vessels, which he stated he would arrange in March on his return from New York. He attended a meeting of the directors of the company in San Francisco on the day before the will was executed. Mr. Young, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, speaks of frequent business discussions with the testator as to the bank account, and always found him quite sane and business-like. Further evidence of the same character was adduced, and in no case is there any suggestion of any weakening of the mental faculties, and no indication of anything approaching alcoholic dementia; and in further support of the defendant's case detailed evidence is given of the building of the house at San Leandro and furnishing the same. The architect and the contractor for the building, who are entirely unconnected with the parties to the suit, both speak of him as clear in mind during the time. In April, Wharton speaks of him as weak and moving feebly, but his mind was clear. He was then recovering from a prolonged spree. He arranged with Wharton to build a stable and discussed the particulars, and also arranged for the removal of a cottage to another part of the grounds. He also built a powerhouse for the generation of electric power, and built almost a mile of telegraph posts; and during the whole of the year 1899 he was employed at these various works. The house and works were closely criticized by him and in some respects altered; and no indication of any weakness of mind or want of intelligence or memory. Fraser, who was the county surveyor, settled with Alexander Dunsmuir the situation of the house in April, 1899, and he wanted the drive altered, and he ordered him to survey the leased land. He saw the testator at various periods up to the end of October, and during these times there was no indication of any want of mind or memory.

Then Mr. Lowe, the secretary of the R. Dunsmuir & Son, company, of San Francisco, and head man in the office, speaks of the fact that the testator was never under the influence of liquor at the office, and never noticed anything wrong with his memory, which was always good, or his articulation. He arranged the charters of the vessels, and if he was absent from business Lowe went to see him and took instructions. In November negotiations were commenced for the purchase of the property which the company had under lease for their coal yards, etc. The price was to be $360,000. The negotiations were carried on by Alexander Dunsmuir, and purchase money was arranged for between him and the defendant and the purchase was completed in December, shortly before the will was signed. Further evidence in this connection is found in the statement of A. E. B. Ridley who installed the electric plant at San Leandro, the contract for which was made in December, 1899, and which was signed by the testator; and this witness noticed no difference in him from what he appeared in 1896. J. E. Freeman, who saw the testator two or three times a week up to December 15, 1899, speaks of him as rational and sane. Richard Chandler, who had known him forty years, and saw him just before going to New York, always found him quite clear in his mind; and Wm. E. Highell, a prominent man, president of the California Shipping company, and a large ship owner, always found the testator a thorough business man, and in September, 1899, he arranged about the loading of a vessel, and on December 20 he discussed freights with him and found him very sharp and shrewd in business. Found no change in his speech or memory. Thus the evidence has traced the public and private history of the testator down to the time of his execution of the will and none of those witnesses with whom he transacted business ever saw any indication of any weakening of the mental faculties. They knew of his drinking habits, but they did not appear when he had business to transact.

I now deal with the execution of the will. The defendant, at the request of the testator, brought the will prepared by Mr. Pooley down to San Leandro. He handed it to the testator, who read it and asked his brother to keep it until after the wedding. The witnesses to the will prove he was perfectly sober at the time. The clergyman supports this view, having taken special care to satisfy himself on this subject as he had heard something about his habits. The marriage was solemnized some seven miles from Mr. Agnew's house, where the bridal party were staying, and to whose house they returned; and every one of the party present corroborates his sobriety. After the marriage the will was executed, and I will now trace the reasons for the will which was made. In September, 1898, Alexander Dunsmuir gave Mr. Pooley, K.C., instructions to prepare his will, and those instructions were to leave all his property to James Dunsmuir and $50,000 to each of his surviving sisters. He wanted to put this money in the hands of trustees, but Mr. Pooley advised him to give it direct. Subsequently he returned to the office and decided not to have trustees. On the 5th of October he came and read the will. He said it might hamper James, and therefore instructed Mr. Pooley to make a will leaving everything to James and write a letter directing James to pay $50,000 to each of his sisters when it would be convenient. The will was thus prepared and taken away and subsequently signed at the club, not in the presence of Mr. Pooley. He subsequently told Mr. Pooley he had signed the will but had torn up the letter. In November, 1899, the defendant came back from California and told this witness his brother was going to get married, and said he wanted a new will; and what he wanted was a copy of the will he had made before, and wished the defendant would bring it down when he came to the wedding. The will was prepared 12th December, 1899. It is a principle always observed that when a will is drawn on the instructions of one who is benefitted by the will that the greatest care should be observed in scrutinizing every step that is taken and all the surrounding circumstances. Here there are surrounding circumstances. In 1897 he spoke to Mr. Bullen about his property, and said he was not long for this world, and he was leaving all to James and his children as he and his brother had built the business up. He was very devoted to his brother James, and he did not wish his brothers in law to spend his money. Joseph Freeman was an intimate friend of twelve years' standing, and was present when Alexander Dunsmuir told James to bring his will down, and this witness told him he could not make a will in San Francisco and leave his relations out. He said he could in British Columbia. He further told witness they had bought their mother out but she had charged them $400,000, and his sisters had their share. He also told Mr. Taylor that his wealth would benefit James and his children. This evidence shows that his intentions prior to executing the will in question were clear and defined. It also confirms Mr. Pooley's statement "that the instructions to prepare the will, to be executed after the wedding were properly conveyed to him by the defendant as Alexander Dunsmuir's own instruction." I fail therefore to see that any undue influence was exercised over Alexander Dunsmuir by the defendant. In Barry vs. Butlin (1838) 2 Moore P.C., 480. Parke, B., says the onus probandi lies in every case upon the party propounding a will, and he must satisfy the conscience of the court that the instrument so propounded is the last will of a free and capable testator. The second is that a party who writes or prepares a will under which he takes a benefit is a circumstance which ought to excite the suspicion of the court, and calls upon it to be vigilant and zealous in examining the evidence in support of the instrument in favor of which it ought not to pronounce unless the suspicion is removed, and it is judicially satisfied that the paper propounded does express the true will of the deceased. Fulton vs. Andrews (1875) 7 E. & L., 488, Lord Hatherly: "Those who have been instrumental in preparing or obtaining a will have thrown upon them the onus of showing the righteousness of the transaction." Here we have the intention of the testator expressed verbally to responsible and reliable witnesses, carried out by a will made under his direct personal instructions in 1898, and an exactly similar will executed in 1899, the one in dispute. Also I have the fact that it is made in favor of his only brother and a partner in all his business transactions, and one in whom he placed the utmost confidence and reliance. I think the evidence entirely satisfies the onus thrown upon the defendant with regard to undue influence. It is said in Mountain vs. Bennett (1787) 1 Cox, 353: "Though a man may have a mind of sufficient soundness and discretion to manage his own affairs still if such a dominion or influence be obtained over him as to prevent his exercising that discretion in making a will, he cannot be considered as having a disposing mind as will give it effect. Undue influence is neither persuasion or suggestion, it must amount to force and coercion, destroying free agency, as Mr. Justice Williams says in his book on Executors; and in Hall vs. Hall (1868) 1 P. & D., 482, after defining what is meant by undue influence he winds up with a "testator may be led, not driven, and his will must be the off-spring of his own volition and not that of another." Applying these principles to the evidence adduced, I am of opinion there is no evidence of undue influence, and it is further to be remarked that the testator had such implicit confidence in his brother that he left it to him verbally to pay to his widow $1,000 a month, which his brother said was insufficient, and he raised it to $2,000 a month, which was subsequently increased at the pressure of Mrs. Dunsmuir's solicitor to $25,000 a year, and one-half of the profits of the San Francisco business after certain debts were cleared off, which was stated would take about two and a half years. It must not be lost sight of that his widow's name does not appear in the will, and the reason assigned is that he had provided for her. He had bought this property at San Leandro in her name, and built a residence on it at a cost of some $350,000 and he said that the rental of the leased portion of the estate would bring in some $8,000 a year, and that with the $1,000 a month, which his brother would pay her, would provide a sufficient income. This $1,000 was raised to $2,000 a month by the defendant, he inferring the testator's $1,000 a month was not sufficient to keep up the place.

To continue the story, it appears from the evidence of Henry Sample, a railway porter who accompanied the testator and his wife to Chicago, leaving San Francisco on the 22nd of December, 1900, that Alexander Dunsmuir drank to excess during the trip to Chicago, and stayed in his berth all the time. He arrived at New York on the 26 December in a very bad condition. He went to the Imperial hotel and continued drinking until the end came, with a few intervals, when he was sober enough to go out. During this time he had a recurrence of the symptoms spoken of as showing themselves whenever he was drunk, or recovering from a prolonged spree; but instead of recovering he gradually got worse, and from the 9th of January until the 30th, when he died, he was hardly sensible, or to a very slight degree.

The only other point which requires any remark relates to the document executed by Mrs. Josephine Dunsmuir and Mr. James Dunsmuir. This document was prepared at Mrs. Dunsmuir's own urgent request by her own solicitor. She had only Mr. Dunsmuir's word to rely on for the payment of the $25,000, and in case anything happened to him she might be left without any document substantiating her claim to this annuity. There is not the slightest evidence of any pressure upon her to execute the deed. It was drawn and executed under the advice of her solicitor, and when something was mentioned about the chance of breaking the will, she declined to listen to it. She said such a course would expose her life to her friends and acquaintances as she was believed to be the testator's lawful wife for years, and from her affection for her husband she would not take any such steps. I am satisfied that there is no foundation for any suggestion that Mrs. Dunsmuir was induced by the defendant or the solicitor to execute the deed. It was her act only, and the reasons given to her solicitor were quite sufficient.

This disposes of a review of the evidence, and on the facts alone I am satisfied that Alexander Dunsmuir was of sound and disposing mind when he executed his will. That he had for a long time before expressed his intention to make a will in favor of his brother James, and the will he did make was in exact accordance with his previously expressed intentions of former years. I may remark that a disproportionate amount of attention is on the plaintiff's part given to the medical testimony rather than to the probable capacity of the testator as exhibited in action.—Aitkin vs. McMeekan (1895) A.C., 366. In 3 Add., 99, Sir J. Nicholl says: "The true criterion of the absence or presence of insanity is the absence or presence of what in a certain sense is comprisable in a single term—delusion. When a person once conceives something extravagant to exist which has no existence whatever except in his own excited imagination, and is incapable of being reasoned out of it is the only test. In fact, delusion and insanity are controvertible terms." This definition was approved of in Broughton vs. Knight, 3 P. & D., 68. Applying this test to the present testator there is absolutely no evidence of delusion indicated or spoken of by any witness with whom the testator had business relations. He had delusions while he was in a state of intoxication bordering on delirium tremens. He thought his food and drink were poisoned and that fish were in the floor, but no one ever heard of these delusions lasting after the drinking bit was over; and no mention is anywhere made of them in his sober moments. In Banks vs. Goodfellow, L. R. 5 Q.B., 594, Lord Coleridge goes so far as to say that partial unsoundness not affecting the general faculties, and not operating on the mind of the testator in regard to his testamentory disposition is not sufficient to prevent a person disposing of his property by will. He then controverts the doctrine laid down by the House of Lords in Waring vs. Waring, 6 Moore, P. C., 341; and Smith vs. Tibbett, 1 L.R., 398, where it is laid down that a person insane on any object cannot make a will. If I accept the House of Lords cases as the stronger authority I cannot find anything in this case which indicates insanity at the time of the execution of the will. I agree with Chancellor Spragge in Waterhouse vs. Lee, 10 Grant, 176, that facts sworn to are of far greater weight than scientific opinion, and Aitkan vs. McMeekan, A. C., 1895, to the same effect, and when I find facts that show business capacity, shrewdness, and a successful management of a large concern without delusions, I am of opinion that such a person is capable of making a will.

I, therefore, give judgment for the defendant with costs both against the plaintiff and the intervener

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, J.

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Another Battle for Beer.

Seeing what a glorious time their comrades had over winning eighteen gallons of beer yesterday week, the bluejackets from the Egeria put two teams on the Canteen field in a similar contest yesterday afternoon. The marines played the stokers, and after a particularly muddy struggle honors were even, each side scoring one goal. The grounds being very wet and heavy, the men were in an indescribable state at the finish of the game and a rush was made for the beer, each side securing nine gallons. Before partaking of the refreshments, however, both teams were photographed, after which the piano was called into play and a number of songs testified to the jolly time the enthusiastic tars were having.

Victorias Defeat the Flora Team.

When the Victoria and the Flora elevens lined up on the Canteen field after the game between the mariners and stokers from H. M. S. Egeria, the ground looked as if it had been drenched with rain after a ploughing match. The result of the game was a victory for Victoria by 2 goals to 1. The Flora team played together much better than their opponents, but their shooting was poor. J. Lorimer scored the first goal for Victoria, and although Lieut. Lewis made several good attempts to even up matters for the Flora, Ed. Whyte stopped all his shots and also a number of others from Read, Wall and Anson. At half time the score was the same. In the second half the Floras pressed hard and several times almost scored. Then Victoria broke away and S. Lorimer made the second goal. After that the Floras played all round the local men, and from a free kick Anson headed the ball past Whyte. Encouraged by this success, the Flora forwards redoubled their efforts, and although they vigorously bombarded the Victoria goal they could not get the sphere past Whyte a second time. Goward, Gowen, Thompson, York, Foot, the two Lorimers and Ed. Whyte played a fine game for Victoria, while Lieut. Lewis, Anson, Box, Read, Trewlitch, Weale, Taylor and Bingham were in good form for the Flora. H. Hodgkins acted as referee and gave entire satisfaction.

Capitals Defeat Victoria West.

Yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill the Capitals defeated the Victoria Wests in the postponed intermediate championship game by two goals to one. The Capitals have now won one game to the Victoria West's two. The championship is for the best three out of five.

HOCKEY.

Victoria Defeats Vancouver.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—The Vancouver girls' hockey team were beaten before they went on the field today. They knew they were not strong, and they knew that Victoria never put a better team in the field. The weather, too, was something almost unbearable. It was raw, the ground was soaking and a cold drizzle of snow and rain fell on the players.

In the first half Vancouver made a determined effort to rush things, but they had not the staying powers, and one goal, made by Miss Burpee, was the only goal scored by Vancouver, while four goals were piled up by the visitors, Miss Wilson making two, Miss Futcher one and Miss Nanson one. The visitors were just a little bit better than the home team in every respect.

Vancouver Defeat the R. E.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—The Royal Engineers' Hockey Club was defeated by the Vancouver Hockey Club today by a score of three to nothing. The goals were made by Beecher and Bayfield. The game was rather one-sided, at no time was the Vancouver goal in danger. The strength of the forwards and superior combination of the home team made the efforts of the visitors to score futile.

THE HUNT.

A most delightful run of the Hunt Club took place yesterday afternoon from Colwood. A new feature was the finishing at Hatley Park, where some twelve jumps were erected by the genial hosts, Messrs. Rowland Stuart and McEnery, who looked after the wants of the inner man with some very acceptable refreshments. The course led off over the race track with the water jumps, several very stiff fences and the famous log jump, which requires a lot of nerve to tackle and an involuntary shout of triumph from the rider as his or her horse lands safely on the other side, and woe betide the rider if his horse makes a mistake at this formidable obstacle. Then back again over the far side of the race track and out onto the Colwood road near the hotel. Here the first spill of the day took place, a gallant soldier man coming a very nasty "cropper" on the hard road, but after a severe shaking-up, remounted and "joined the mad throng that goes galloping on," and turns up smiling at the finish. The run through Hatley Park was a rare treat; besides the several made jumps there was one very stiff gate, which was cleared by the entire field in a faultless manner. The next spill was rather hard luck on the rider of "Rattler," it being the last jump of what proved to be one of the best runs this season, his rider turning a complete somersault over the fence, while his horse stayed on the other side looking at him in a most amused manner. The lady riders, three in number, were well up at the finish, in fact "Ruby" and her rider were leading the field most of the afternoon, closely followed by "Satan." The run lasted about thirty-five minutes. The hares managed to reach cover four minutes before the first contingent put in an appearance. "Punch," "Thunder," "Rattler," "Ruby," "Satan," "Pharo," "Nellie," "Rehna," "Douglas" and the aforesaid soldier man finished in the order named. The rest of the field came in during the afternoon, all declaring it a most delightful outing. There were fifteen at the start and the same number at the finish. Next Saturday the run takes place from the end of Douglas street.

BASKETBALL.

Bays Beat Fernwoods.

Last night's game at the Drill hall was one of the most interesting of the season, and resulted in a somewhat easy victory for the J. B. A. A., the Fernwood team being not quite up to their usual form. Mr. Dan O'Sullivan acted as referee, and as usual gave entire satisfaction to everybody concerned. Mr. Marchant looked carefully after the interests of the Fernwoods. The passing and generalship of the Bays were justly admired. Mike was as full of tricks and dodges as ever, and created many a laugh with his way of fooling his check. Belyea was the marksman of the pack, and he made 100 per cent, the possible, with his four free shots. He had the range to a hair and earned his liberal share of the cheers. Bob Peden, as per usual, put up a consistent and useful game, his play contributing considerably to the grand total. Smith was foxy and fooled 'em in a manner that brought howls of delight from the enthusiasts running the game from the fences. Pettingill deserves praise for his artistic performances all through the game, his futile shot into the net from centre being the start act of the evening. He proved himself steady and trustworthy.

For the Fernwoods Malcolm showed up well, and had the luck in the free shots, though the Fernwoods played in deucedly hard luck in the shooting department of the contest. Again and again the ball edged the net, in some cases rolling around it in the most aggravating way and then rolling off the wrong way. Malcolm scored two of the four goals secured by the Fernwoods in the first half. Dalby obliged with the third in the same half and Peden with the fourth. Malcolm's were free shots, and the others from the field. Dalby had the solitary honor of scoring the lone Fernwood goal in the second half, from the field.

The Bays won their goals thus: First half, Belyea three free shots, Bob Peden two from the field. Second half: Belyea one free shot, Peden two from the field, F. Smith two from the field. The fouls were pretty equally distributed, five for the Fernwoods and four for the Bays, proving that it was a clean and well-played game all the way through.

Some of the Fernwoods are stars, but they were not supported as they should be; their shooting is simply awful, and should be doctored at once. If one-half of one per cent of the tries made at the net by the Fernwoods had eventuated there would probably be lamentations amongst the tents of the Bays today. Many of the shots actually missed the quarter acre of board to which the shopping bag is fixed and hit the band abaft the wheel house to the great scandalization of that worthy organization. Nothing but the end of the hall prevented the ball from making the grand tour.

The Bays, on the other hand, made some rifle practice from almost the centre of the field, their percision being really remarkable, and this, aided by their clever combination play made their victory practically certain, especially when the second half opened and it was seen that the Fernwoods were not playing their customary strong and consistent game.

The score was J. B. A. A. 16, Fernwoods 8.

The next game is between J. B. A. A. and Victoria West, and it will be a hummer. The green shirts will have to look to their laurels.

Provincial League.

	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Sixth Regt., Van.	2	1	1	50
J. B. A. A.	1	1	0	100
Fernwood	2	0	2	00

City Senior League.

	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Y. W. A. A.	4	4	0	100
J. B. A. A.	4	3	1	75
Y. Y. M. A.	3	0	3	00
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	3	00

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 6.—(Special)—This evening the Vancouver girls met and defeated the New Westminster girls in the school teams competition by a score of 15 to 4.

FENCING.

Interesting Bouts.

Last Thursday evening at the Drill hall a very interesting series of fencing bouts took place between members of the J. B. A. A. fencing division and several members of the regiment. The most interesting was probably that between Captain Davidson, who has joined the Fifth Regiment's commissioned ranks and Mr. Paul Beygrau. It was an example of the merits of the French as compared with the German style of fencing, and was greatly enjoyed by the spectators. There is unquestionably a strong revival of interest in this great form of exercise and sport, and it is not at all improbable that before the season is over some tournaments worth witnessing will be arranged.

Valentines from 5c. to 85c. each; also Valentine Postcards. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited. *

A SNOW-STORM

is always the forerunner of colds, grippe and pneumonia. When the snow is followed by severe cold the conditions are still worse. We can say confidently that no other remedy so strengthens and fortifies the body against these attacks as Scott's Emulsion. Thirty years prove it.

Society Notes

As stated in our columns yesterday morning, the long-looked for ball given by the Native Sons took place in the Assembly hall Friday night, and certainly reflected the greatest credit on the various committees. The decorating committee proved themselves to be artists, as the hall, without being overdone, was decorated in a most tasteful and artistic manner, long lines of ivy running from one end of the hall to the other, intermingled with numbers of soft lights and lanterns. Mr. Watson, "our fire chief," as chairman of the decoration committee, is deserving of the greatest credit. On entering the hall one was struck with the tasteful way everything was arranged. Shining brilliantly in colored lights over the main entrance were the words "Conjunctio Fermat," the motto of the Native Sons.

A decided feature and improvement on the last dance was the arrangement of the band, who played from a gallery in the far end of the hall. Their work was excellent and they deserved the thanks, not only of the Native Sons, but of all who had the pleasure of dancing to their music, for the cheerful way in which they responded to dance after dance to the numerous encores; the floor was perfect, and sitting-out corners charmingly arranged. The dressing rooms were comfortable and a most elaborate and tastefully served supper, in fact nothing was overlooked to mar the pleasure of one of the most enjoyable and successful dances that has ever taken place in the city. The hall was not overcrowded, there being just a right number present to give everybody the opportunity of tripping the light fantastic to their heart's desire. It would be almost an impossibility to give a correct description of the many handsome gowns, but rarely has one had the pleasure of witnessing so many smartly dressed women.

Dancing continued until the wee hours of the morning, and it was nearly 3 o'clock before the guests commenced to make their departure. The following were the various committees who equally deserve the praise and credit of everyone present:

Reception—G. H. Barnard, J. E. Wilson and W. H. Langley.

Floor—T. Watson (chairman), S. Sea, jun. (secretary), A. Ker, J. P. Hibben, Phil. Austin and Thos. Watson.

Supper—W. A. Lawson, J. E. Wilson and C. F. Gardner.

* * *

Miss Burbridge, daughter of Chief Justice Burbridge, of Ottawa, is a guest at Government House.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Maitland Dougal, of Duncans, spent a couple of days in town while en route to Vancouver, where they intend to reside for the next three months.

* * *

Misses Monteith and Newlands left for Duncans on Thursday afternoon to attend a dance given by the residents of that town.

* * *

Mr H. F. Langton was an easy winner at the handicap ball tournament held in the Drill hall last Saturday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. Harris, of the Bank of British North America, well known in social circles, has been transferred to the Vancouver branch.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrie, of Vancouver, arrived in the city on Friday to attend the Native Sons' ball, being specially invited guests, Mr. Jeffrie holding one of the important posts in the Vancouver branch.

* * *

Miss Tatlow, daughter of the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, arrived from Vancouver on Wednesday night after a prolonged visit to friends.

* * *

Miss Holmes, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Holmes, left the beginning of the week for Vancouver, at which place she will join Mr. Marpole's party on a trip through southern California.

* * *

Naval and social circles in general are regretting the departure of Lieut. Ramsay, of H. M. S. Flora, who leaves for England on Tuesday night.

* * *

In the near future Victorians are to have the pleasure of hearing the Ladies' Choral Society in some of the new work which they are practicing under the management of Mr. Watkis. As the society wish to strengthen themselves, they will be very glad if any one desiring to join will be at Waitt's on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. The work at present includes A. Jensen's "Brier Rose," "Day is at Last Departing," by Joachim Kaff, and "Wreathe Ye the Steps to Great Allah's Throne," by R. Schumann. Victoria is fortunate in possessing such an able director.

* * *

Alexandra College of Music has been the place chosen in which to hold the Cotillion Club. Last Wednesday a very enjoyable evening was spent, although a wet night, the members were enthusiastic enough to disregard the weather and the dance ended at midnight.

* * *

Mr. F. S. Barnard's many friends will be glad to hear of the improvement in his health. He and Mrs. Barnard are at present in New Zealand. They intend traveling through Japan and India before returning home at the end of the summer.

THE HOT WEATHER TEST

Makes people better acquainted with their resources of strength and endurance.

Many find that they are not so well off as they thought, and that they are easily enervated and depressed by the heat.

What they need is the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla which strengthens the blood, promotes refreshing sleep, overcomes that tired feeling, creates appetite.

Denial.—An item which appeared in this paper last October with reference to the arrest of A. F. Purnell of H. M. S. Shearwater does him an injury in that it stated that he had appropriated money belonging to shipmates before deserting. This is to be regretted. Purnell was arrested about that date by the city police for desertion and was tried by court-martial, but the alleged taking of his companions' money was not a part of the charge for which he was tried. The statement was made under a misapprehension of the facts and in justice to Mr. Purnell this explanation is made.

VICTORIA,

THE BIRTHPLACE OF FREEDOM

J. S. HELMCKEN.

The rare and valuable pictures of the two principal buildings in old Fort Victoria, appearing in the Colonist of February 3rd, and which view is here reproduced, are of historical importance and worthy of a few remarks. These buildings were erected by the Hudson's Bay Co, superintended by the Hon. Roderick Finlayson, about the year 1844. Previous to this, the darkness of barbarism overshadowed the whole of Vancouver Island, the very numerous inhabitants being untamed Indians. Wherever the H. B. Co.'s flag waved, it denoted the early dawn of civilization, chasing away the clouds of barbarism. This H. B. Co.'s banner waved at various trading establishments from the Atlantic to the Arctic and to the Pacific ocean, and was the harbinger of peace and goodwill, and as in other parts of this continent, it had its usual beneficial effects on the aborigines of Vancouver Island. The H. B. Co. were the pioneers and missionaries of simple Christianity and trade, exercizing a beneficial interest over a vast continent.

Turn now to the pictures. The fort gate is open! A proof of advancement and safety. There, sure enough, is the belfry and the bell which merrily said that meals were ready, or gave an alarm of fire or at a marriage or funeral; these two latter were few; the people few likewise. There being no professional ringer, the bell rang the same jingle for all, yet always accompanied by a horde of mongrel dogs, which sitting on their haunches with noses pointed upwards, howled as long as the ringing continued. They knew the time, kept watch, knowing it to be their meal time also!

The doors from the gallery opened directly into the mess-room. This being of considerable size, with a large open fireplace, made to burn logs; a long table, lots of chairs and a sideboard. On the right were the offices of the Lands and Works, J. D. Pemberton at the head, and B. W. Pearse his assistant, after Douglas had vacated them in 1851. On the left were other rooms and an entrance to or from the kitchen. In the former, Governor Blanchard lived for a few months. Of course, all were of dressed lumber and painted. This room, kept scrupulously clean, served for meals, for religious services on Sunday morning, and at other times for any amusement that might be invented, such as a small ball, party or private theatrical, in which J. D. Pemberton and McKay delighted, or to entertain visitors, but music did not exist, either in the church or for parties. Old John Tod had a fiddle and B. W. Pearse a violin, and a laborer made a very good whistle out of a sheet of tin, so this band came into requisition, but not in the mess-room church—the only one existing. It was in this room that when Governor Douglas, at the mess, was informed that two children had been born that day, he ordered wine to be put on the table and toasted these emigrants or immigrants, wishing them good luck—with, of course, cheers. The colony had increased one per cent in one day—at this rate, what might be looked for in the future? The colony would increase ab interno cœra. Little did the governor or anyone else imagine that in 1904 every infant emigrant or immigrant would cost the government about $200 for education. That is to say, $20 per annum for ten years, a bonus on fruitfulness, but whether thus made use of is another matter altogether. As a matter of economy, it would seem to be better to import full grown educated and industrious emigrants—home production not paying!

It was in this room that the Legislative Council first met, and tradition states that the members smoked alderman clay pipes to assist them in their deliberations as to whether public houses should be taxed. The tax was imposed after a good dinner! This was the first tax and, of course, caused considerable growling; illegal, the council having no legislative power. The mess-room was not much used save as before indicated, the general rendevous being Bachelors' Hall.

It is now necessary to turn to the second picture—the one on the right. The largest part of this was occupied by the company's chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Staines and Mrs. Staines, who likewise kept a very excellent school for the education of the children of the officers of the Hudson's Bay Co. On the left hand side of this building are two windows, indicating two rooms; two rooms of the same size existed at the back of the house. To separate these from the chaplain's portion, an upright rough inch and a half board partition had been erected, but owing to shrinkage the boards were not over close. This portion of the building was Bachelor's Hall, the central hall was about 25 feet long by 20 broad, with two rooms on each side. The entrance was from Fort street, and it had one small window in front—not by any means too clean. This portion was Bachelor's Hall, the social centre, where all assembled in the evening to talk as young men—all were young—will talk together of the occurrences of the day, etc., Saturday being a half holiday, the gathering in the evening was more numerous, often officers from the interior and from the H. B. Co. ships, Beaver included, together with strangers who happened along. Here then were told histories of ancient as well as more recent Hudson's Bay Co.'s pioneers; their discoveries, dangers and so forth, as well on the coast as the interior. Several had good voices, so singing was much indulged in, and in a few words, young men enjoyed themselves as young men usually do, with amusement and instruction combined, smoking ad libitum, but intoxicating beverages tabooed.

As the cracks in the slender partition conduced to the curiosity of prying eyes and sensitive ears, I one day determined to cover the wall with Indian cedar mats; nailing these up caused considerable unusual noise. Mrs. Staines, from the other side of the wall, enquired when the row would end. Oh, an hour or two. Can't you leave off hammering? No, the job must be finished. Then Mrs. Staines said, in a by no means sweet and soft voice, then my scholars must have a holiday, and a holiday they had—but the chinks were for the future covered. These mats, however, did not cover the chinks in the ceiling above which were the scholars' bedrooms, so ocasionally water came into Bachelor's Hall, the children upsetting some above—accidentally of course — of course! The schoolroom next the hall was fortunately only used in the day time!

Bachelor's Hall itself was a very unpretentious place, furnished with a table, a few chairs, and a backless bench, and a rather dirty floor. In its centre stood a dilapidated carron stove, mended by sheet iron, the top serving to roast oysters in their season, or to keep Benson's (my predecessor) coffee warm. In the upper corner was a large spider and splendid web, which for some reason or other, was not allowed to be touched. Such was Bachelor's Hall in 1851, and such it continued to be up to 1856, barring a better stove. The side rooms, equally without domestic embellishments, continued inhabited, Dick, a good Indian boy, being the general servant, to keep the place in order—catch our horses, etc.

About the year 1856, H. E. Governor Douglas received instructions from H. M. government to cause an election to be made by the freeholders, to form and constitute a legislature—the Legislative Assembly, as afterwards named. After the election Chief Justice Cameron swore in the members in the old established form. The members elected a speaker, the governor delivered an ornate speech, which has never yet been replied to—and the members returned to the "Lower House," which was no other than our old friend "Bachelor's Hall," which now became the place of meeting of the first Legislative Assembly. The business of the two went on simultaneously, but not at the same hour! No alterations denoting its change of dignity had been instituted, save that the floor had been cleaned by Dick, the old table covered with green baize, a folio day book of 100 pages, pens, ink and paper supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co. on credit, but the emblematical spider and web remained undisturbed—the cedar matting likewise. In this humgle abode the infant Liberty and Legislative Freedom was born! On the very spot where the very contrary were popularly supposed to have reigned!

Bachelor's Hall, Legislative Assembly, Hudson's Bay Co., all on friendly terms for the time being in one and the same room. Curiously enough the first visitor to come to hear the eloquence of the members was Amor de Cosmos, who subsequently established the Colonist newspaper in Victoria—but unfortunately there happened to be no quorum! The public expected and required no end of progress and improvements to be made—but did not wish or intend to pay for them. The legislature having no security, could neither borrow nor steal—the public could become petitioners and mendicants, and they to this day remain very much the same! Lots of gorgeous ideas, but without money to carry out their fictions. How the seasons change, go through their ordeal and come back to the same condition, but the cost of the first Legislative Assembly for the first year was £5 2s 2d!!

It will thus be seen that the prints possess very great historical interest. They are monuments of practical civilization. When the first picket of Fort Victoria was placed in the ground by the Hudson's Bay Co., the dawn of civilization, of civil, religious and legislative freedom was planted—probably unwillingly. Out of the four acres of land that comprised the fort grew the plants that have become sturdy trees, which have sent seeds and offshoots to various surrounding places. The H. B. flag still waves, proud of its work, although now amalgamated with and having interest identical with the population it first introduced, and is vigorous still for good—the pioneers of future cities, industries, honesty, morality and non-dogmatic religion. No one can foretell the result of his speech or action.

Victorians should never forget that on this spot the glorious civil and legislative freedom infant was born and tenderly cared for. They should be proud of its stalwart and hardy growth; proud of Victoria being now the intellectual centre of British Columbia and the Mecca to which wise men come for health and instruction—proud that their forefathers laid the foundation of this magnificent heritage—proud of its lovely sea-girt isle—proud of the loyalty of its inhabitants to God and the King!

INTERIOR OF FORT VICTORIA, IN 1858, Looking East, Showing the Fort Street Gate

PERSONALS.

Dr. I. W. Powell returned from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

F. T. Sherbourne, the well-known local contractor, was a passenger from Vancouver by the Charmer last evening.

Among the passengers by the Charmer from the mainland yesterday evening were H. F. Bullen, R. J. Ker., J. B. McKilligan, W. A. Lawson and G. C. Hinton.

J. H. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers were passengers from Vancouver by the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. C. H. Dickie, ex-M. P. P., of Duncans, was in the city yesterday, a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

Chief Justice Hunter leaves tonight for Nelson, via the Great Northern Railway.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COLDS ON NATURE'S PLAN.

The most successful medicines are those that aid nature. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It aids expectoration, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. It not only relieves, it cures effectually and permanently, and is unquestionably the most successful medicine in use for this purpose. It is pleasant to take and contains no opium or other harmful drug. For sale by all druggists.

The finest display of "Enamel Ware" in the city is doubtless at Weiler Bros.' It goes without saying that nearly half of the sickness to which we fall heirs is the product of cooking food in cheap and nasty utensils. Buy the best "Sanitary Ware" from us and save doctor's bills. Weiler Bros. *

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star

Did you ever feel that you were doing too much business—selling too many goods—taking in too much money? When you do feel that way it will be the right time to consider whether you may not be spending too much money for newspaper publicity.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, Feb. 6.—The action of today's stock market indicated a feeling of greater apprehension over the subject of bank loans than over the impending war in the Far East. Prices rebounded from the slight opening depression reflected from foreign stock markets, where the hopes of a peaceful outcome was reported practically abandoned. The borrowing of $50,000,000 by the Pennsylvania company induced heavy selling in Pennsylvania railway stock, the latter company owning the stock of the borrowing corporations, caused a marked depression in sentiment all through the street. The loss in Pennsylvania itself reached 1¾. At the low price of the morning, Wabash preferred was notably firm, in spite of the official disclaimers from Pennsylvania reports that the loan was to figure in any settlement of differences with the Wabash. United States Steel preferred also showed conspicuous resistance to the weakness elsewhere manifest.

The tone of the market underwent a marked change after the issuance of the bank statement and this was clearly due to the moderate expansion shown by the loan item which was not large enough to wipe out the narrow margin below the billion dollar mark at which the clearing house loans now stand. This effect of the bank statement was made clearer by the fact that cash reserve of the banks showed a decrease of $2,480,100, where an increase of almost equal amount had been indicated.

Pennsylvania left its net loss less than a point, and United States Steel preferred and Wabash preferred finished the day about a point higher than last night. The closing was firm and practically at the best prices.

New York, Feb. 6.—The following were the closing bids on the Stock Exchange today:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	68¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pfd	89½
Baltimore & Ohio	81¾
Canadian Pacific Railway	117⅛
Canadian Southern	65½
Chesapeake & Ohio	33
Chicago & Alton	39¾
Chicago & Alton pfd	84¾
Chicago & Great Western	15¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	78
Colorado Southern	16¾
Delaware & Hudson	160¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	259⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	20½
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	69½
Erie Railway	26⅝
Erie Railway 1st pfd	64⅝
Erie Railway 2nd pfd	44½
Great Northern pfd	170
Hocking Valley	75
Hocking Valley pfd	82¾
Louisville & Nashville	104½
Manhattan Elevated	142¼
Metropolitan Traction	117½
Mexican Central	10⅞
Minneapolis & St. Louis	60
Missouri Pacific	91
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	36¾
New Jersey Central	157
New York Central	117¾
Norfolk & Western	59
New York, Ontario & Western	21⅝
Pennsylvania Railway	116
Philadelphia & Reading	43
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pfd	79
Philadelphia & Reading 2nd pfd	58½
St. Louis Southwestern	13½
St. Paul	141⅞
Southern Pacific	47½
Southern Railway	21¼
Southern Railway pfd	81⅞
Texas & Pacific	24½
Wabash Railway	19
Wabash Railway pfd	36¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2nd pfd	25
Wisconsin Central	50
Rock Island	22⅞
Rock Island pfd	62¾
American Copper	45⅝
American Car & Foundry	18⅝
American Car & Foundry pfd	67¼
American Smelting	48
American Smelting pfd	91¼
Anaconda Mining Co.	66
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	46¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½
Consolidated Gas	189½
General Electric	170
National Lead	15
Pacific Mail	28
People's Gas	99⅝
Pressed Steel	29¾
Pressed Steel pfd	69
Republic Steel	7¼
Republic Steel pfd	43½
American Sugar Refining Co.	124½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35½
United States Leather	7⅛
United States Leather pfd	76½
United States Rubber	10¾
United States Rubber pfd	57
United States Steel	11⅛
United States Steel pfd	56⅛
Western Union	87¾
American Locomotive	20¼
American Locomotive pfd	78

New York, Feb. 6.—Pig iron, quiet; copper, quiet; lead, easy; tin, firm; spelter, easy.

New York, Feb. 6.—Money on call, nominal; no loans; time loans, firm, 60 days, 3½ per cent to 4 per cent; 90 days, 4 to 4¼ per cent; sixmonths, 4¼ to 4½.

New York, Feb. 6.—Prime mercantile paper, 4¾ to 5¼ per cent; sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85.55 to $4.85.60 for demand, and at $4.82.90 to $4.86 for 60 day bills; posted rates, $4.83½ to $4.86 to $4.86½; commercial bills, $4.82 to $4.82½; bar silver, 55½; Mexican dollars, 43; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, easy; exchanges, $194,011,148; for the week, exchange, $1,251,263,898.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The following were the closing prices of futures on the Board of Trade today: Wheat, May, 94; July, 84⅞; Sept., 79⅞. Corn, Feb., 51; May, 54⅜; July, 52 to 52½; Sept., 51⅛. Oats, Feb., 41⅛; May, 44⅛ to 44¼; July, 39¾; Sept., 33⅝.

London, Feb. 6.—1 p. m.—Consols for money, 87 5-16; consols for account, 87 7-16.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: J. Gregg, W. Bayer, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, J. Curry, D. Edward, A. J. Miles, M. F. Alexander, J. H. Brock, R. Jameson, D. P. Morrison, J. W. Powell, F. T. Sherborne, H. F. Bullen, R. J. Ker, J. B. McKilligan, Mrs. Nicholson, W. A. Lawson, G. Turner, J. Campbell, Mrs. Rogers, J. H. Rogers, F. W. Whitlock, Miss E. McFarlane, Miss Edith Swales, W. S. Stinson and wife, Mr. Baird, R. F. Popham, F. F. Prince, J. E. Bird, W. Porter, J. R. Turner, M. Clarkson and wife, Albert Routchler, A. Adams and wife, Miss Richards, T. T. Langlois, J. W. Wells, G. C. Hinton, R. B. Berks, W. C. Smith and wife, A. W. Johnson, W. E. Richardson, L. H. Nicholson.

ARION CLUB CONCERT.

A Programme of Unusual Merit Prepared for Next Thursday Evening.

Following is the programme in full which will be rendered at the Arion Club concert, to be held in Institute hall next Thursday evening:

1. The Northman's Song .....Kucken
2. The Two Grenadiers .....Schumann
   Mr. Herbert Taylor.
3. Cradle Song .....F. Van der Stucken
4. Piano Solo .....
   Mr. Frank Watkis.
5. Rhine Maiden (with Tenor Solo by M. C. Reynard) .....H. Smart
6. Villanelle ..... Eva dell'Acqua
   Mrs. W. A. Green.
7. Hope ..... G. M. Garrett
8. Twilight .....D. Buck
9. Prelude, Op. 3, No. 2....Rachmaninoff
   Mr. Frank Watkis.
10. Prologue from Pagliacci ..Leoncavallo
    Mr. Herbert Taylor.
11. To the Genius of Music.....
    ..... Hermann Mohr
    Cantata for Male Voices with Soprano Solo by Mrs. W. A. Green.

THE BAND CONCERT.

An excellent Entertainment of Music and Basketball.

Last night's concert by the Fifth Regiment band was very much enjoyed by one of the largest audiences seen in the hall this season. The extra was the basketball game between the J. B. A. A.'s and the Fernwoods. From the following programme it will be seen that there was plenty of other attractions:

PART I.

Music and Promenading.

1. Overture—Morning, Noon and Night .....Suppe
2. Selection from The Serenade .....Victor Herbert
3. Musical Novelette—Sunburst ....Gilder
4. Excerpts from The Prince of Pilsen .....Luders

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART II.

Music and BasketBall.

5. Basketball—James Bay vs. Fernwood
6. Song for Cornet—Asthore .....Trotere
7. Basketball—Second Half .....
8. Two-Step—Three Little Maids..Haines
   God Save the King.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite. *

Mr. J. W. Coburn, of Ladysmith Lumber Company, registered yesterday at the Hotel Victoria.

Eye Strain is Nerve Strain

Seamstress and Stenographer, Sewing Girl and Student Suffer Alike From This Trouble.

The eye is a complicated mechanism, made up of a regular network of the most delicate nerve fibres.

When an unusual amount of work is required of the eye, or when the eye is constantly kept at high tension, nerve force is consumed at a tremendous rate, and unless the system is strong and supported by an abundance of rich, red blood, there follows physical collapse.

What hosts of pale and emaciated girls are found in our offices and factories, schools and workshops and what a large proportion of them are wearing glasses!

Their health and sight cannot possibly be improved except by a building up of the nervous system, and this can best be accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Whether you have strained your eyes and undermined your nervous system by needlework, office work or study, you will be benefited by a month's treatment with this great food cure.

As your form rounds out and your weight increases, as you find new vigor of mind and body, as your eye sight improves, and your vitality returns, you will be forever grateful that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food ever became known to you.

You cannot afford to delay the use of this great nerve restorative, for every dose is bound to be of benefit to you.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50 at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

TOOKE'S SHIRTS

We sell Tooke's Shirts and Collars at Eastern prices. You can buy the same quality White Shirts and Collars in our store at the same prices as they are sold for in Montreal.

White Shirts, 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.
Collars, 10c., 12½c. and 16 2-3c.
If you want to save money on your collars and shirts, buy them here.

W. G. CAMERON
VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.
55 JOHNSON ST.

PURSUANT TO THE BANK ACT.

Notice is hereby given that the Provisional Directors of the Pacific Bank of Canada, have caused the Stock Books to be opened at the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and elsewhere, for the purpose of recording the subscriptions of such persons as desire to become Shareholders in the said Bank. The said books will be kept open for such time as the Provisional Directors may, in their discretion, deem necessary.

A. G. MURRAY,
Solicitor for the Provisional Board.
Toronto, January 5th, 1904.

WAR WAR WAR IS DECLARED!

Not between Russia and Japan, but between HIGH PRICES and the undersigned, as is evidenced by the following exceptionally low quotations:

Standard Evaporated Cream, Tin, each	10c.
Keiller's Orange Marmalade, Pound Glass Jars, each	15c.
J. H. Flickinger's Assorted Table Fruits, 3 lb. Tins, each	30c.
Ram Lal's Pure Indian Tea, per lb.	40c.
California Seedless Oranges, Selected Stock, 2 dozen	25c

The Saunders Grocery Co. Ltd.
PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

The "West End" Grocery Co. Lt.
PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SOLDER: Canners, Electrical, Refined, Tinsmiths Plumbers, all shapes and sizes, Angle Wire, Square Drop.

THE CANADA METAL CO.,
William Street, - - - - - Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE!
108 Acres, more or less, of good land, part of the McHugh Estate.
SOUTH SAANICH
PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

Spring Seed Wheat and Seed Oats
SEE OUR QUALITY AND PRICES.
The Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 YATES STREET. Tel. 413.

War Will Increase Victoria Shipping

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liners Will Be Taken From the Route.

Transportation Companies on the Lookout For More Steamers.

The manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, Mr. F. M. Studley, has received word from Japan, stating that no more vessels belonging to this large Japanese company would leave for British Columbia and Washington ports after the Iyo Maru, which is scheduled to leave Yokohama on Wednesday next. On Tuesday next the Kaga Maru leaves this port, and judging from the action of the Japanese government, with the other vessels of the fleet, will be placed among the auxiliary cruisers as soon as she arrives.

The importance of this news cannot be overestimated. Not only does it mean that the Japanese government is not going to take any chances against the Russians, but it also means that the vessels on this route must be replaced to handle the enormous traffic between Pacific Coast ports and Japan. The C. P. R. Co., will undoubtedly be great gainers and may find it necessary to place more steamers on the route Discussing the matter yesterday, the P. I. says: Frank Waterhouse, managing agent of the Boston Steamship Company at Seattle, which operates a fleet of five vessels between Seattle and Victoria and Japan and China and the Philippines, said:

"If the available regular line tonnage is not sufficient I personally am prepared to increase our fleet at once, supplying all the steamers necessary. In other words, we are prepared to handle all the business offered. Already we have in possession of the name of every available steamer for charter."

Mr. Waterhouse sent numerous cablegrams to various principal ports of the globe yesterday, seeking information relative to chartering large steamships in the event of war between Japan and Russia, which, it seems certain, can but result in the discontinuance of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's several American lines.

The shipments of barley from Puget Sound to Japan are heavier than ever known before. Japan is stocking up, and has been for many months. Hundreds of thousands of tons of flour and forage have been shipped to her principal ports from Puget Sound during the past year. It would be difficult, the managers of the various trans-Pacific lines say, to give even an approximate estimate of these products.

China is always a heavy buyer of flour. Beyond the natural increase her demand for this product has not been perceptibly larger. Every year finds her buying more flour.

The Boston Steamship Company has four vessels, the Shawmut, Hyades, Pleiades and Lyra, scheduled to sail for Japan and other Oriental countries between February 29th and March 30th. Each vessel will go out with every ton of freight she can carry.

Both Russia and Japan are seeking beef on the Pacific. Armour & Co., are making heavy purchases for the former government. Several large orders for fresh meat supplies have been received by Seattle companies during the past week.

The Butler company, of Seattle, yesterday got a cablegram order for a heavy consignment of dressed meat for Yokohama.

That Victorians are not blind to the immense orders to be secured in Japan is exemplified in the case of Mr. Harry Donkin, a local commission man, who went to Japan some weeks ago, foreseeing that hostilities must eventually start between Japan and Russia. He is now on the ground and will doubtless secure his share of the plums.

NEW COAL HULK.

Captain Gibson is Arranging Sale of the Hull Lord Wolseley.

The dismasted British ship Lord Wolseley, 2,518 tons, is being negotiated for by Capt. Gibson, of Chemainus, one of her owners, with J. D. Farrel, J. J. Hill's coast manager. Mr. Farrel was here a few days ago arranging for coal supply with Mr. James Dunsmuir from the Comox mines.

The agreement then entered into, however, did not include transportation, and this is the matter which Mr. Farrell is now arranging. The understanding, so far as known, is that the ships will call at the outer wharf, and that their bunker coal will there be delivered to them by the Lord Wolseley, or whatever vessel is chartered or purchased for the purpose.

The Lord Wolseley, being already dismasted as a result of an experience with a heavy blow off the coast, is now in condition for the service.

THURSDAY'S GALE.

Heavy Breakers Carry Away 350 Feet of the Columbia Jetty.

The heavy gale that has prevailed for the past 48 hours along the north Pacific coast yesterday carried away about 350 feet of the Columbia jetty, says Friday morning's Astorian. It is authoritatively stated that the damage will not materially affect the work of extending the jetty, although a definite statement could not be secured yesterday.

The jetty went out sometime during the forenoon, but at what hour was not learned. Twice daily an examination of the jetty is made, and when the mid-day examination was made yesterday the loss was discovered. In all 20 bents went out. The bents are 16 feet apart.

The damage to the jetty was caused by the monster breakers that were driven in from the southwest yesterday by the gale that prevailed outside. Mountainous seas beat against the jetty with tremendous force and the piling was unable to withstand the continuous pounding. The gap, singularly enough, occurs not at the end of the jetty, but a short distance from the outer end. Evidently the great seas found a weak spot and hammered it to pieces.

MARINE NOTES.

The British ship St. Mirren, 115 days from Newcastle with a cargo of coal, has been sighted outside the heads. There has been much anxiety over the non-appearance of the vessel, which it was feared, was lost with all on board. Thirty per cent. reinsurance has been paid on her.

Rokeby Hall, Nor. bark, 1,044 tons, put into San Francisco in distress February 2. She left Bellingham, Wash., on January 16 with lumber for Delagoa Bay, and on January 24, off Cape Flattery in a heavy northwest squall carried away foresail and fore upper topsail and started leaking at the rate of five feet an hour; kept the men at the pumps day and night; vessel arrived with 18 inches of water in hold and a heavy list to port.

The Norwegian bark Theodor was quoted on Wednesday last for reinsurance at 10 per cent., and although the rate is low, grave fears are expressed for the vessel's safety. The Theodor left Rotterdam on April 9 of last year for San Francisco. She was next heard from on August 11, when she put into Montevideo very much the worse for wear. Battered in a heavy gale, she had lost spars and sails and sustained other serious damage. She left Montevideo September 21, after undergoing temporary repairs. She has been now out 136 days, considerably longer than should have been necessary to bring her to San Francisco.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Feb. 6.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The cold wave which appeared over Northern British Columbia yesterday, is slowly spreading south and east. It has caused several inches of snow from the coast inland to Kootenay acompanied by much colder weather. In Cariboo the temperature fell to 24 below zero. In the Territories and Manitoba the temperature ranges from 10 to 20 below zero.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	33	39
New Westminster	38	32
Kamloops	6	10
Barkerville	—24	—2
Dawson	—26	—20
Calgary	—14	10
Winnipeg	—12	—8
Portland, Ore.	40	42
San Francisco	42	52

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and cold, with occasional snow or sleet.

Lower Mainland: Mostly cloudy and cold with snow.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	37	Mean	36
Noon	35	Highest	39
5 p.m.	35	Lowest	33

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a m..... 2 miles south.
Noon.....10 miles north.
5 a.m..... 8 miles north.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Rain and melted snow—.55 inch.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.360
Corrected.....29.395

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....29.50

Victoria's Busy Store, the Westside, have planned a Big Bargain Stock-taking Sale tomorrow. See advertisement. *

When we Reduce Goods, we reduce them. You can always see our "Regular Prices" marked in plain figures; you can also see the figures to which such goods, as we now offer you at "Special Prices," have been reduced. Real Bargains at Weiler Bros. *

Lots of Comic Valentines, Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited. *

ROBBED AND SHOT.

Street Car Conductor Fatally Injured by Bandits in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Two unidentified robbers shot and fatally wounded Geo. Brekler, a conductor on the Western avenue electric line early today, when he resisted their attempts to rob him. The attempted robbery occurred at the terminus of the line. The robbers escaped.

DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
CURES
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.
It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.
Price 25c. at all Dealers.
QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.
I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but before using half a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.
MRS. WM. J. FLEWELLING, Arthur, Ont.

Judgment In Hopper-Dunsmuir

Hon. Justice Drake Delivered Judgment In Famous Will Case Yesterday.

James Dunsmuir Wins Suit With Costs Against Plaintiff and Intervener.

Yesterday morning the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake delivered his judgment in the famous will case, Hopper vs. Dunsmuir. There was a large crowd in the Assize Court to hear the decision which was in favor of the defendant, with costs against both plaintiff and intervener. The judgment will be appealed.

In the Supreme court of British Columbia. Hopper vs. Dunsmuir; Joan Dunsmuir, intervener.

Judgment of the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake.

This is an action brought by Mrs. Hopper, the step-daughter of Alexander Dunsmuir, against James Dunsmuir, the executor and legatee of Alexander Dunsmuir, to set aside the will of the said Alexander Dunsmuir on the usual grounds of undue influence, incapacity and insanity; and also to set aside a deed made between Josephine Dunsmuir, formerly Josephine Wallace, dated 1st December, 1900, whereby in consideration of an annual payment of $2,000, the said Josephine Dunsmuir waved and relinquished for herself, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns all right, claim and interest to all real and personal property left by the said testator wherever situate, and all family allowance arising under the laws of British Columbia or California. With regard to the plaintiff's right to attack the will of the testator I fail to see any right, legal or equitable, which enabled the plaintiff to take such a step. If the testator died intestate the widow would be entitled to do so, but the plaintiff is no blood relation, and the tables of consanguinity do not recognize a step-daughter, or any one who is not of the blood of the testator.

With regard to the deed of the 1st of December, 1900, if as alleged that deed was obtained by undue influence, as to which I will refer later when I discuss the evidence—admitting for the sake of argument that it was obtained by undue influence, it therefore was a voidable transaction, and is good until disaffirmed. Mrs. Josephine Dunsmuir did not disaffirm it in her lifetime, and the plaintiff cannot disaffirm it now, actio personalis moritur cum persona.

After this action had been partly heard and the plaintiff's case was drawing to a close, Mrs. Dunsmuir, the mother of the testator and of the defendant, applied to be joined as intervener which was allowed, and she, as next of kin, set up, as against her son, the defendant, the same case as the plaintiff, against the will of the testator. This case has taken a preposterous time—42 days—to try, and although eighty witnesses were examined, many of them were of no assistance to the case, and a great deal of irrevelant testimony was adduced which had no bearing whatever on the issues: but I allowed considerable latitude owing to the statement of counsel that the line of examination was necessary to the full appreciation of the case they intended to present, which, however, when admitted did not support their view. Objections were taken to the admission of a great deal of the testimony, but instead of disposing of them as they arose, counsel agreed to argue these objections at the close of the case, as there was no jury; but no argument at the close was addressed by either side on these points, and consequently the notes are encumbered with a mass of utterly immaterial and irrelevant matter.

The testator was about 46 years old when he died. He had been in California since 1877 as representing his father, Robert Dunsmuir, until his father's death in 1888. After that date he continued to manage the business for himself and his brother, the defendant, until 1896, when the business was converted into a joint stock company, of which the testator was president. The business in California was confined to selling coal from Vancouver island; chartering ships; obtaining employment of the company's own vessels; and arranging all matters of this sort. The business was a very large one. The coal was supplied by R. Dunsmuir & Son, of Victoria, and the coal mines which supplied the coal, and the railway from Victoria to Nanaimo all belonged to the testator and his brother equally. The testator was president of the railway and the various coal mines were operated as separate joint stock companies for the convenience of bookkeeping. The testator is spoken of by many business men as a man of marked business capacity, very shrewd and keen, but he was rather a silent man, difficult for strangers to get on with; brusque in his speech, and, I should say, rather domineering and arbitrary. He did not go into society, owing perhaps to his social relations with Mrs. Wallace, whom he shortly before his death made his wife.

The evidence discloses the fact that he drank to excess, and was frequently laid up because of periodic drinking bouts. He had three or four attacks of delirium tremens, but one characteristic habit of his was that he never was seen by any of his employees under the influence of liquor during his office hours, which generally lasted until about 1 p. m.; after that period he undoubtedly drank more or less. When he had been on a spree, as some witnesses describe his actions, he kept away from the office until he entirely recovered. These sprees lasted from a few days to two or three weeks. This is the character of the man as disclosed in the evidence, and it is on this habit of excessive drinking that the plaintiff's case is founded.

The evidence runs in two lines. First, the class of evidence relating to his home life, where all the follies of intoxication, the delusions, incoherencies, mutterings and irrational remarks are all set forth in detail as if they were the ordinary condition of the testator when not suffering from alcoholism. The class from whom these witnesses are drawn are bell boys at the hotel, barkeepers, hotel men, car cleaners, and people of this class; not one business man among them; and some deserving of little credit. Others are speaking of a period five to ten years anterior to the will, such as W. D. Hopper, Buzzelo, Geo. Hock, Mrs. Douglas. This latter evidence is worthless if the medical evidence is correct that the disease which they alleged he died from was alcoholic dementia, as that only takes from 18 months to two years to run its course. But here again the doctors differ. One says he never knew a case of less than two years, and others speak of months.

The next class of evidence is the medical testimony, and this requires careful consideration. The first witness was Dr. Marshall, who attended from 1886 to September, 1897, who says that he had attacks approaching delirum tremens about every six months, and he noticed a gradual breaking down of his health; and he speaks of times when the testator was afraid of being poisoned, and heard voices, and he did not consider him of sound mind. During the time he was attending him he was called in about twenty times. In all of them he was always suffering under the influence of liquor, but when sobered he was sensible enough. This evidence refers to the general results of intoxication. All the indications he mentions are clearly due to drinking and not necessarily to insanity, for he says he talked sensibly enough when he was sober.

The next medical witness is Dr. Culbert, of New York, who attended the testator in January, 1900. He says he was in bed more or less delirous. The testator had an alcoholic heart and his speech was incoherent and unintelligible. His mental condition was weak and he was suffering from alcoholic dementia which must have been of some years' standing. His examination occurred very shortly before his death, and he certified the cause of death was meningitis, which usually does not last longer than two weeks, and in the case of the testator it lasted five to seven days; and the symptoms might equally relate to alcoholic monomania, or alcoholic dementia. The latter is a form of insanity from which persons do not recover, and a person suffering from it is incapable of managing business affairs; his judgment is poor and his memory impaired, and he could not comprehend business transactions at all.

The next witness, Dr. Edward Janeway, is stated to be a man universally known over America as a man of great ability and famous as a diagnostic of diseases, and he says he was suffering from alcoholism which had produced impairment of mental conditions, and he was physically weak. But he says that he has seen worse cases make a permanent improvement; and in reply to a question, "Would you characterize his condition as alcoholic dementia?" he says, "I think that is the best word for it." "But," he says, "I had hoped he might entirely recover, and people do recover from alcoholic dementia in the sense I use it." This evidence of a man of Dr. Janeway's standing is, in my opinion, far more important than that of Dr. Culbert or Dr. Dumond. He does not diagnose the case as alcoholic dementia, which Dr. Culbert and Dr. Dumond both do in explicit terms, but he says you might call it so, and yet he hoped he might entirely recover. He, therefore, looked upon the recovery as possible if his physical strength kept up. All the medical testimony that was called assert in strong terms that there is no recovery known from alcoholic dementia. It is a progressive disease with no sane moments. Dr. Janeway, therefore, did not look upon it as alcoholic dementia, for he must have known that if it was so, no recovery was possible. This evidence, therefore, is completely at variance with the other medical witnesses. The symptoms which both doctors speak of are consistent with other forms of disease arising not only from alcohol but from other affections of the brain. Dr. F. C. Buckley saw him in 1893, and he ordered him abroad. He says when he returned he was semi-idiotic from drink, and had Bright's disease. The latter complaint is denied by all the medical men who attended him. This statement of Dr. Buckley must arise from lapse of memory or from a mistake in his diagnosis. This is the medical evidence of the plaintiff in support of the charge of insanity, except that of Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, an expert, who stated that he had read the evidence of the witnesses examined in New York and San Francisco, and came to the conclusion that Alexander Dunsmuir was suffering from alcoholic dementia. This witness admitted that the symptoms of meningitis were almost identical with the symptoms of alcoholic dementia, and mental symptoms do not differ from other forms of dementia; and he admitted that a man suffering from alcoholic dementia could not understand the nature and extent of his property, for the disease blunts the capacity of understanding. It might not be noticeable by an ordinary layman, yet in the early stages he could do business; transact important business, and make suggestions and sign cheques, yet be mentally incompetent. This expert testimony is of little value. If a man can transact important business yet be mentally incompetent it is a contradiction in terms which I cannot appreciate. If mental incompetency arising from disease exists it would show itself, more especially when his faculties are engaged in deciding very important matters. If he is capable of deciding important business he is capable of making a will. Men are not all formed with the same mental faculties, and yet if Dr. Macdonald is correct, a man of feeble intellect, yet showing no mental derangement, is still incompetent to manage business matters. I place but little reliance on evidence of this character; it is of the usual class when an expert is retained for one side or the other. He is not impartial and struggles to impose his views on his hearers. Dr. Macdonald had no evidence before him of the powers which the testator exercised in business matters. He knew nothing about the business matters which occupied his attention when sober, or of the opinion held of his capacity and shrewdness by those with whom he was brought into contact. The evidence that satisfied him was the ravings and follies of a drunken man, and the supposition that he never was otherwise. He was not, therefore, in a position to form a proper diagnosis of the case, a previous history is all essential.

I will now discuss the medical evidence adduced for the defendant and point

(Continued on Page Six.)

Scrofula
Makes its presence known by many signs,—glandular tumors, bunches in the neck, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, catarrh and wasting disease.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Effects permanent cures

THE HOLIDAY RUSH
now being over finds us fully equipped to supply the wants of our patrons with anything they desire. Pure Drugs is our specialty, but we always have on hand a superior stock of Toilet Essentials, Perfumery, Soaps, Tooth Washes, Powders, etc. Our Candy Counter Contains Lowney's Choicest Chocolates.
We are agents for Spratt's Dog Remedies and Foods.
J. L. WHITE, & CO.,
People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy. Government Street.
Phone 542. Near Postoffice.
Always Open.

W. JONES,
Dominion Government Auctioneer
NEXT SALE
2 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 9th
58 Broad Street.
Nearly New Furniture
B. W. Horsehair Parlor Suite; Lounge; New Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Antique Sofa; Canadian Piano; Cherry Cobbler Seat Rockers; New Ex. D. Table; Chairs; Oak Centre Table; Oak Bedroom Suites; Wire Springs; Wool Mattresses; Curtain Poles; Blinds; Home Economy Range with H. W. Connections; Kitchen Tables; Chairs; Dinner Service; Toilet Service; Lamps; Culinary Utensils, etc.
Terms Cash.
W. JONES,
Phone 294. Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

AUCTION
I om instructed to sell at my rooms, 77-79 Douglas street,
FRIDAY, 12th, at 2 P.M.
Elegant and Costly
FURNITURE
Cabinet Grand Piano, Carpets, Rugs, Etc.
Particulars Tuesday. On view Thursday Children not allowed during auction sale.
Hardaker
AUCTIONEER

Salts' Serges
THE GOODS that make us famous. In England the name Sir Titus Salts is a guarantee as regards QUALITY AND DYE.
We have just received a large shipment of these celebrated goods.
Cooper & Linklater
Fashionable Tailors.
47 Fort Street.

SWEET PEAS
Best named varieties. Plant now.
Johnston's Seed Store
CITY MARKET.

Buyers, or prospective buyers, of Carpets, Art Squares, Hearth Rugs, etc., are invited to share in the advantages now offered by us. It means quite a saving if you buy a Carpet this month. Weiler Bros. *

When you are married you must be good and make your husband chop the wood. He will do it willingly if he buys his Axe or Hatchet from us. They keep their edge, are well balanced. Prices 75c. to $1.25. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street. *

ALMOST AFRAID TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FEAR SHE WOULD NOT WAKE UP.
FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.
SHORTNESS OF BREATH.
FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.
Mrs. Wm. Bingley, Grand Tracadie, P.E.I., Has a Very Trying Experience, but Thanks to
MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS
She has been restored to perfect health.
She writes: "About seven months ago I was badly run down in health and became very weak. I was troubled with fluttering of the heart and shortness of breath. When lying down at night I was almost afraid to go to sleep for fear I would never wake up. When I arose in the morning I would feel a little better, but as soon as I started to work my heart would start fluttering, my head would become dizzy, faint weak spells would come over me and it seemed as if black objects were floating before my eyes. I was growing worse every day until I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. When the box was half gone I could feel that they had done me good and by the time it was finished I was in excellent health and would advise all sufferers from heart and nerve troubles to try them."
Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or
THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

The Importations for the year 1903 of
G. H. MUMM & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNE
were 121,528 Cases
Greater by nearly 20,000 cases than the importations of any other brand.
Pither & Leiser,
IMPORTERS.

Young Men
often owe much to their appearance. Everything else being equal, the well dressed man will get ahead faster than the carelessly attired competitor. We help young men and
Old Men Too
for that matter, to go ahead as fast as good clothes will take them. Our tailoring has been brought to a high state of perfection and suits and overcoats produced in our shop have that dressiness that the expert tailor alone can give.
JOHN McCURRACH,
6 VIEW STREET
MacGregor Block, opposite Driard Hotel

TRY COFFEE CEREAL, Made From Cereals
Sold everywhere by all Grocers. Ask your Grocer for free sample package.
Actual Size of Package
COFFEE
Once, Used Always Used.
Health and Warmth
is the result of drinking Coffee Cereal. A most nutritious beverage that feeds the brain and nerves; creates warmth for the whole body, makes bright eyes and rosy cheeks.
Coffee Cereal
is a food drink of great value—an aid to digestion. A most enjoyable beverage for any occasion—pure, wholesome, satisfying. Ask your Grocer for it.
THE CEREAL COFFEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
PRICE 25¢ PER PACKET PRICE 25¢
CEREAL
Directions For Making Coffee Cereal:
For each cup required put into the pot two large teaspoonfuls; pour in BOILING water and allow to BOIL from three to five minutes; strain and serve hot with cream.

WEILER BROS
February Sale February Sale
Weiler Bros.' Big February Sale of
Carpets, Art Squares, Hearth Rugs, Etc.
BIG DISCOUNTS FOR ONE MONTH ONLY. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE, EMBRACE IT.
Best Brussels Carpets
Wiltons and Axminsters
Tapestry Carpets
Art Squares
Hearth Rugs
You will find some beautiful patterns and useful colorings in this lot; some have borders to match, but we sell you just what you need.
An unrivalled assortment of very dependable goods; greatly reduced in order to clear out odd lengths.
Adways bood for bedroom use, but the qualities we carry will stand the wear and tear of the most used room in the house. A few patterns at greatly reduced prices.
We will sell off the balance of several special lines at prices that will surprise you. Now is your time to secure "Real Bargains."
We never expect to sell the whole of every line of rugs we purchase; there are always a few that quit our shelves slowly. We offer you some bargains in a lot we have turned out for special selling.
Remnants of Linoleum at Reduced Prices. Bring Your Measures, and We Find Something to Suit Your Requirements.
Big Bargains At Wellers' | OUR FEBRUARY SALE NOW ON. Second Floor. | Big Bargains At Wellers'

The Mystic Spring

A Legend of Cadboro Bay.

By "D. W. H."

—All Rights Reserved.

Queen—Your sister's drown'd, Laertes.
Laertes—Drown'd! O, where?
Queen—There is a willow grows askant the brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream;
There, with fantastic garlands did she come,
Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies and long purples.
There on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds,
Clambering to hang, an envious silver broke;
When down the weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook.
—Hamlet.

MANY, MANY YEARS ago, when Victoria was called Camoosun and the first settlers built their dwellings and warehouses behind tall pallisades and mounted guns on bastions; when the aboriginal tribes were turbulent and not always amenable to the soothing influence of ship's bread and treacle; when painted savages armed and fierce swarmed in numbers in and about the dense forests and sweet meadow-lands that surrounded the stockade; when Fort street began in a swamp and goose pasture at Blanchard street and ended abruptly at the fort gate before which a big Indian patrolled as sentry, and Yates and all the other pretty streets that now [illegible] to the convenience of the people and the business of the town were but trails that wound through a thick forest; when you, gentle reader, had not as yet left the ethereal blue to take up your sphere of action on the earth's surface—I say that many, many years ago there existed on the shores of Cadboro Bay a small but valiant tribe of Indians. It was at Cadboro that Sir James Douglas first landed on Vancouver Island from the brig Cadboro, a staunch Sunderland-built vessel of live oak, the property of the Hudson Bay company. He was well received by the natives and having named the bay Cadboro (then spelt with its long termination, Cadborough) after the brig, he walked through a forest of oak, pine and spruce till he came in sight of Camoosun harbor. Here he planted the British flag, after naming the place Victoria, and reared dwellings and warehouses and pallisades and mounted guns for the protection of the infant settlement from a native foray. Victoria must have been an ideal place to live in at that time. There were no customs houses nor duties; neither taxes nor newspapers; no sidewalks and no streets; no policemen nor lawyers, nor trustees to vote away the civic revenue without check; and only one doctor; no mayor and aldermen, no politicians, no drainage, no water supply except from wells, and no typhoid. When everything that a fellow ate or drank or wore was not said to be infected with the germs of disease and the only obstacles to a long life were a too free use of Hudson Bay rum and a sly bullet from a Siwash musket.

When the party landed at Cadboro they were struck with the beauty of the beach of white sand and the oval shape of the bay, which was as faultless in its lines as if it had been laid out by surveyors. Great trees raised their heads on every side and gigantic oaks, almost brushed the clouds with their vernal crowns. They were a thousand years old if a day, and alas! were long since converted into firewood at two or three dollars per cord, instead of having been allowed to stand as objects of majestic grandeur and forest pride forever. Sir James was a keen admirer and student of Nature and when from the deck of his vessel he gazed on the picturesque scene before him his senses must have been captivated and charmed. As he stepped ashore and prepared to follow the Indian trail that led to Camoosun his attention was arrested by a huge maple tree which with spreading branches rich with bright green foliage stood directly in his path. No historian has recorded the fact; but I feel sure that Sir James questioned the chiefs as to this magnificent monarch of the forest and applauded their forbearance in having preserved it from destruction, for it was very old, although it showed no signs of decay. At the foot of the tree, so near that some of the roots extended into the water, was a spring as clear as crystal. It was fed by a rill that trickled from the side of the hill which overlooks Cadboro Bay and its waters possessed the rare characteristic of being as cold as ice in summer as well as in winter. No matter how warm the weather the waters of the spring that nestled by the great maple tree were ever as cool as if they had flowed from a glacier. The Indians were proud of the spring and used its water freely. They said it possessed medicinal properties. They also claimed that it was bewitched. Said one of the chiefs in Chinook jargon to one of the new arrivals:

"If a woman should look into the water when the moon is at its full she'll see reflected in it the face of the man who loves her. If a man looks into the water he will see the woman who loves him and will marry him should he ask her. If a woman is childless this water will give her plenty. The tree is a god. It guards the spirit of the spring and as long as the tree stands the water will creep to its foot for protection and shade; cut down the tree and the spring will be seen no more."

Such was the Indian tradition which had clung to the maple and the spring through many ages of savage occupation. When I first visited the bay in 1860 I reached it by means of a narrow and tortuous trail that led down the side of the hill and terminated at the foot of the big maple. I had heard the legend about the Mystic Spring and rode out to investigate. I drank of the waters and they were sweet and cool, for the day was warm. My companions, who were young men and women from Victoria, knelt at the side of the water and tried to conjure up the faces of their future husbands or wives, without success.

"The moon must be shining and at its full before you can see the spirit, and this is midday. You can't expect to see anything now," said one of the girls.

After that visit Cadboro Bay became a favorite resort. We placed a rude table and a bench at the foot of the maple, which we christened Father Time because of a few sprays of "old man's beard" that hung from a branch. We called the spring Undine, after Lafontaine's famous water sprite, and nearly every fine Saturday afternoon we formed a small party and rode on Indian ponies to the bay. After luncheon we donned bathing suits and disported in the waters of the bay until the chill breeze and setting sun admonished us that the hour had arrived when we must seek our homes.

The fame of Father Time and sweet Undine spread far and wide and many were the trips made by the lovesick of both sexes to the waters. When the moon was at its full the visitors sought to conjure up their future partners. If they met with success I never heard of it. One lovely evening in August, 1862, I rode out to the spring. I wanted to test the truth of the pretty legend and did not expect to meet any other person there. As I descended the hill I heard voices and to my surprise soon saw that two ladies and two gentlemen had reached the spot before me. They rallied me as to the object of my visit at that untimely hour and I frankly confessed that I was in search of the woman who was to be my wife. They were frank, too, and we found that all had come on the same errand. At eight o'clock the harvest moon rose in all its splendor and before nine it shone full upon the enchanted spot. Its rays seemed to force themselves through the foliage of the grand old maple and lighted up the placid waters of Undine which glistened like molten silver.

"Come on, girls," cried one of the young fellows, "let's take a peep."

The girls advanced timidly and then fell back. They were afraid to look lest they should see something that would not be pleasant—the whole affair was so uncanny.

"Well," continued the young man, "if you won't I will," and he gazed long and earnestly into the water and then rising said,

"I saw only the reflection of my own ugly face—I saw that plainly."

I tried my luck next with a like result. The waters gave back only my own features. I squinted and the shadow squinted. I made a grimace and it grimaced. I raised my hand and the figure raised its hand.

"Pshaw!" I cried, "that Indian legend is a humbug—there's no spirit here. Hurry up—try it and let's get home."

One of the young ladies who had gathered courage by this time advanced and knelt at the side of the pool. She was very nervous, but gazed long and earnestly into the depths. I had turned away to untie my horse intending to mount him for home, in deep regret at the time lost on an errand so foolish.

"Thus," said I, "is another collossal Indian humbug bubble pricked."

"I never did believe in the story," said the young man who had not yet tried his luck, "and I never knew an Indian legend that was not false all the way through."

I was about to make a remark in reply when my attention was arrested by a cry from the remaining young man.

"Look!—look at Annie!" he cried.

I looked. The girl had fallen forward and her face lay submerged in the ice-cold water. To leap forward and lift her from her position required but an instant. She was motionless. We laid her on the grass beneath Father Time and chafed her hands and temples. We at first feared that she was dead. The other girl had a small flask of sal volatile and used it and in a few minutes the patient came to her senses and rose to her feet with assistance.

"Take, oh! take me home!" she murmured and then she went into a fit of hysterics. Her screams were fearful and her peals of laughter were unearthly. It was a new experience for me. I had never before seen a woman in a state of hysteria and all were at their wits' ends to know what to do to restore the girl. At last she ceased to shriek and laugh and cried softly.

"Annie," asked the other girl, "what's the matter with you? Why do you cry? What did you see? You silly little thing to frighten us all so."

"Oh!" she moaned, "that face—that dreadful face—the face I saw in the spring."

"What was it?—tell us," we all cried.

"Oh!" the girl replied with a shudder and with symptoms of a relapse. "It was fearful—the most awful I ever saw. A low-browed, cunning face, deeply lined with wicked thoughts and evil designs, and such awful eyes. He raised his hand to catch me and I fainted. And he's to be my future husband! No, I'd sooner die than marry him."

We rode as far as the farm house of Hon. John Tod, the nonogenarian, by which time the young lady had become so weak that she could not maintain her seat on the horse. Mr. Tod placed his horse and buggy at our service and we reached town without further incident late in the evening. By common consent it was agreed that nothing should be said of the affair, but it leaked out—such things always do—and the fame of Undine spread far and near. For a long time the locality was a favorite resort for bathing and picnic parties and lovesick youths of both sexes. My visits after that night were not frequent and the two young ladies who were present that evening could not be induced to go there at all. I never learned with any degree of certainty that that presence or any other presence ever again appeared at the spring; but the pretty Indian legend clung to it and girls and boys continued to direct their footsteps to the shrine for several years.

Late in the afternoon of the 21st April, 1868, Benjamin Evans, for many years usher of the Supreme court, and who owned a small property facing on Cadboro Bay, was at work in his garden. The day was beautiful. The sun shone warmly and the new grass and the young foliage of the trees gave promise of an early and bountiful season. As Evans delved with his spade he saw descending the road that led down the hill to the bay a handsome young lady. She was stylishly dressed in a brightly-colored gown with voluminous skirts and wore a turban or toque about which was loosely coiled a bright green veil. The young woman inquired if she was on the right road to the bay. Evans replied, "yes."

"And," said she, after a moment's hesitation, "where is the wonderful magic spring?"

Evans laughed good-naturedly as he said, "Ho! ho! Do you think you'll find him?"

"Find who?" asked the girl, archly.

"Why, your future husband," replied Evans.

It was the girl's turn to laugh; but she said nothing and Evans directed her to the locality of the spring and she continued on her way.

Some two hours later and shortly before dark an Indian lad who was walking along the trail saw a well dressed young woman sitting on the rustic bench at the spring-side. Her face was buried in her hands and her elbows rested on the table. Her turban had fallen from her head and lay on the grass. The boy watched the figure for some time. She seemed in great distress and moaned and wept, sometimes rocking her body to and fro in her anguish. Nightfall was coming on and even to the mind of that untutored savage the impropriety of this young lady remaining in that lonely spot all night, exposed to the chill air or an attack from wild animals, with which the locality was infested at the time, was manifest, so he went and told his father and mother who were encamped near by. The old people watched the young stranger for some time, peeping through the underbrush. The lady seemed oblivious to her surroundings. Was she waiting for the moon to rise? If so, she had made an error for there was no moon that night. Had she a tryst? There was no evidence of one, for no one had met her. She just seemed a young person to whom disappointment, sudden and keen, had come and who had sought that lonesome spot to pour out her sorrows to the stars which sparkled brightly overhead. At last her head reclined on her arms and she appeared to fall fast asleep. The watchers left her there.

In the middle of the night the boy awoke with a start and leaped to his feet. He listened and a wail like that of a woman in deep distress fell on his ear. He called to his father,

"That King George klootchman (Englishwoman) is crying. Listen!"

The old man bent his ear and listened for a few moments. All was still. Save for the waving of the mighty pines in the night wind and the lapping of the waves on the beach, no sound disturbed the stillness. "Go to sleep," he at last said, "you pilton (fool). It's only a panther crying." And the boy went back to his bed.

In the morning, bright and early, the Indian lad was astir. He walked to where he could gain a view of the spring and its surroundings. The stranger had disappeared. He drew nearer. There, lying on the ground where it had fallen, was the turban with the green veil tied about it. His practiced eye detected the marks of tiny footsteps on the sward. He traced them through a clump of bushes to the edge of the bank overlooking the bay. Lying on the bank he found a crinoline or hoop-skirt which had been unbuckled at the waist. He pressed forward to a spot where he commanded a better view of the water and then he saw a Something that froze his young blood, accustomed though he was to gruesome sights. He hastened back to the camp, aroused his father and mother, and the three returned to the spot and drew from the water the body of the strange girl which was floating face downward. She had divested herself of a part of her raiment and fallen or flung herself from the bluff. Death came from drowning and there were no marks of violence. The body was brought to town and identified as that of a most respectable young lady who lived with her parents. Beneath Father Time and near the Mystic Spring were found torn bits of paper upon which there had been words written; but the bits were too minute to be pieced. On the bench was a sheet of notepaper upon which was written the following words from a then popular song:

Farewell, farewell, it is a solemn sound
And often brings a sigh,
But give to me that good old word
That comes from the heart—good-bye.

Farewell, farewell may do for the young
When pleasure's throng is nigh,
But give to me the ——

(The rest was too blurred to be deciphered.)

The cause of the death must ever remain a mystery. She was a light-hearted and sensible girl and as pure as the virgin snow. Had she with only the stars to light up the pool seen the presence that had so affrighted the girl eight years before, and had she fled to the water to escape a supposed impending fate? or was her case one of disappointed love?

Nearly twenty years later the vandal hand of man seized upon Father Time. The hand held an ax within its grasp and before its sharp strokes the monarch was laid low. It fell with a great crash, which shook the earth. An old Indian witnessed the desecration. His forefathers had worshipped that tree and he wanted it saved. Could he have expressed himself in verse he probably would have wailed,

Woodman, spare that tree,
Touch not a single bow,
In youth it sheltered me
And I'll protect it now.

With the tragic end of the old tree the Mystic Spring disappeared and was seen no more.

I almost forgot to say that the young lady who received such a fright married a few months later and that she got for a husband one of the best fellows on earth. She is still a resident of Victoria and so are her children and her grand children. I hope that I may be pardoned by the lady and her descendants for having related the adventure without having first obtained their permission.

ACROSS THE TEA TABLE

"The Art of Minding One's Own Business."

Written for the Sunday Colonist.

IT WAS may day at home and the conversation had run on various topics, while a number of visitors had stayed long beyond the time of a formal call to investigate a subject which I had sprung upon them, half in fun.

"Everyone looks so interested that I'm quite anxious to know what is under discussion," said a later caller to me, as she glanced at the animated faces round her.

"The art of minding one's own business," answered a voice near us, which in its distinct emphasis attracted the notice of all. "Oh! that's something new!" A general laugh greeted this announcement, in which the speaker joined.

"What I mean is that I have never thought of that as an art," she explained.

"What is an art but that which can be acquired?" I asked. "True, O judge! So kindly repeat for my benefit the arguments which have gone before."

Bella, as we will call her, was my old-time school-fellow, and later, classmate at college. We were, again, neighbors, and she, from the superior vantage ground of the married state, considered it her privilege to laud it over her old schoolfellow who lived in single blessedness.

"We have found that the art of minding one's own business holds both passive and active virtues," I began, somewhat nervously. Bella nodded.

"It makes the very ground for that growth of reticence which is the heritage of culture. It supports the all-powerful law of charity, which is, no doubt, oftener broken verbally than in any other way. Does some man's youthful indulgences or mistakes (which have probably blasted his whole career), come to our ears? It may effect our own standing with him but should stop at that, unless, indeed, loyalty to principle, or to another friend, absolutely compels us to speak. Then we students, for I hope to enroll you all, must put ourselves through a rigid examination, asking ourselves, not only 'is it true, but is it my business to repeat it?'" Bella was nodding energetically and with the light of battle in her eyes, though she merely asked:

"Why call it an art?"

"because I hold that any art in its cultivation exacts close attention, sheer hard work. It is constantly in the minds of its devotees, to the exclusion of smaller issues, and therefore I maintain that the special study of this subject as such, would develop tactful, Christianlike characters." Then Bella threw down the gauntlet. "Not a bit of it. It would develop selfishness in its very essence. It would be nothing to us to read of the wrongs of Christian women in a barbarous country. To know that the filth of vivisection is to be poured into the ears of the young, in the schools of our own country. To have ocular proof of the institutions at our very doors, filled with orphans to educate and clothe, aged to care for, young girls to protect, who are thousands of miles from their own homes. What would all this matter to us, who under this high-sounding art could get out of all responsibility, could calmly sit down and echo Cain's words, 'Am I my brother's keeper?'"

"No, no," protested an old lady who had not spoken before, her usually placid face quivering with excitement.

"Miss Reed does not suggest our leaving off duties, but that we should resume a neglected one, which is to my mind, a very necessary one. Have we not heard of the ruination of such institutions as those mentioned being brought about by their own officials? Whole-souled, honest workers, women with the interest of such things most at heart. But women who have not learned when to speak and when not to speak, in other words, to mind their own business. Have you, none of you, known subjects from those same institutions, who, because of some fault, perhaps had been followed wherever they went, to the hurt by the criticisms of those same officials? Officials who might truly, with greater profit, have been attending to their own faults, myself included," she ended sadly. The impressive silence which followed her speech bespoke conquest. In her, both age and ripe experience had spoken, for, being a widow, with few home ties, many years of her life had been devoted to philanthropic enterprise.

"Yes, and we could all bring up cases where friendships have been wrecked by officiousness, without an atom of ill nature in it," remarked another.

'And wouldn't the virtue of charity towards one's neighbors cover the ground?" asked Bella, meekly, for her.

"Charity did not prevent a much revered and beloved old clergyman in the South of England from breaking up a friendship between two lives which we knew of, Bella," I reminded her. She started a little. "No, it did not, and he was certainly the most charitable of men. I never heard an unkind criticism from that dear old man all the years I knew him."

"What did he do?" came from several.

"Well, just as a case in point, he met and congratulated a man on his engagement to a girl who was simply collaborating with him in his work as an illustrator of magazines. The two had turned out perfect work conjointly for some years. Both were too absorbed in their profession to think of minor events as that suggested by the clergyman, besides which, the man was too poor to marry. Nevertheless, there existed a keen friendship between them, such an one as is possible only between men and women of such unity of interests and ideas. This was shattered and the business arrangement brought to an abrupt end by the interference and that, as we knew from the artist himself afterwards would be to his own lifelong regret," I told them.

"I expect the man drew into his shell and the woman's pride was hurt," remarked someone.

"Well," said Bella, pulling a wry face, "It was awful to have the wind taken out of one's sails like this and to be dragged into a new port!"

"You admit it is a port," asked someone.

"I intend to explore it, meantime, I move an adjournment, or Harry, my husband, will be here to enforce, with me at any rate, the law of minding one's own business," she said.

Here our old lady rose to take her departure, saying:

"This has been a delightful afternoon, Miss Reed, and I should like to know what subject you are going to treat us to next week?"

How would "Woman's underselling of labor do?" or "Traveling circles?" I asked.

"Circles of what? Circles of what," cried Bella.

The old lady smiled.

"The latter sounds scientific," she remarked. "Couldn't we have the former first?" To which I assented, to quite a chorus of promises "to be here."

—Penelope.

Severe bleeding from a deep cut can be almost immediately stopped by the application of finely powdered rice to the wound.

The Four Travelers—The Proletariat; Also St. Peter.

By CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

By special arrangement with the New York Herald.

A PLUTOCRAT, an aristocrat, a scientist and a pugilist found themselves traveling together. They were all of a size, each one was inclined to be arrogant, and while they were outwardly polite to each other there was not a man among them who did not look down upon the other three.

And a proletariat walked afar off beneath the contempt of any one of them.

In the course of their journeyings the four entered into a great building devoted to trade and full of men of business, who as soon as they saw the plutocrat began bowing to him and asked him to come and take the highest seat. "For," said they, "you began with one cent and now you have a thousand millions."

The aristocrat sniffed, the scientist sneered and the pugilist snorted, but there was no doubt of it that if every dog has his day the plutocrat was now having his.

But the proletariat walked afar off beneath the contempt of any one of them.

After a season they left the hall of the men of trade and traveled to an antique Colonial mansion, which they entered. And here the aristocrat took precedence, and, while the other three were treated with civility, it was he to whom the honors were paid. "For," said one, "his line runs back for many generations, traced in the bluest blood."

And the plutocrat said: "Why, I can buy him out."

And they bowed the plutocrat out.

The pugilist jeered audibly at the family pretensions and he also was asked to go outside.

The scientist sneered to himself, but he was suffered to remain, for an ancestor of the aristocrat had been a patron of a scientist of the fifteenth century, and there was a tradition in the family that it was quite the proper thing to condescend to science.

Now the scientist was plainly bored at the rigid etiquette and ceremony of the place, and after a time he rejoined his companions, who were waiting outside, and in a little while the aristocrat came out also, being of a restless temperament and loving travel.

But the proletariat walked afar off, beneath the contempt of any one of them.

It so happened that in their travels they came to a university and all four entered it.

And now it was the scientist who was honored and was invited to a chair, the chair of learning Whereat the pugilist openly scoffed

And he went out—with undergraduate help.

For in those days pugilism had not been recognized as one of the fine arts.

And the plutocrat said: "What's the matter with my giving a million dollars to this institution? I guess my name will then last as long as that of the scientist."

But he was not a good guesser.

The aristocrat said: "I understand the reason for these honors to our good friend the scientist. What a pity the fellow has not blood as well as brains."

And the proletariat walked afar off, beneath the contempt of any one of them.

After a time they took up their travels again and came to a great stadium where games and trials of strength were in progress. And it was free to all in honor of the birthday of the ruler of that country. Yes, even the proletariat was there!

The pugilist had begun to swagger as soon as he had come in sight of the stadium, and when the multitude saw him they let forth great cheers, and said, "Make way for the only champion!" And he took a seat of honor, glad that his three companions had lived to see this day.

But the scientist drew back in disgust and marveled that the world should worship brawn.

As for the plutocrat, he said, "I could give every man in this crowd a thousand dollars and never notice it."

But he didn't do it.

The aristocrat was once more in his element, and proceeded to patronize the pugilist, and took him off to introduce him to some of his titled friends. For it is known that for ages the Bluebloods have patronized sport.

On a sudden a great outcry arose in the stadium. Smoke was seen, and cries of fire were heard, and men rushed hither and thither, and the crowd swayed backward and forward, seized with a panic that each moment grew more wild. And in the thick of the crush was the proletariat, who was as poor as the pugilist and as innocent of music as the scientist and as destitute of blood as the plutocrat and as weak of intellect as the aristocrat.

But being a brave man he stood his ground undaunted and called upon the crowd to stop its mad rushing, and his voice was charged with magnetism, so that the crowd obeyed him and a great disaster was averted. But he himself was crushed to death.

That night the other four were summoned hence also, and it came to pass that all five stood before the Gate of St. Peter, who asked each one in turn to give an account of himself.

Said the pugilist, "I've knocked out more men than any prize fighter who ever lived."

"Stand aside," said St. Peter, sternly, looking toward the nethermost regions.

"I," said the scientist, "gave my whole life to the propagation of the theory that an apple cannot rise from the grass to a tree on account of the law of gravitation."

"How did that benefit humanity," asked St. Peter.

"I was not thinking of humanity," said the scientist.

"Stand aside," said St. Peter.

The aristocrat advanced with beribboned cap in hand and, bowing, said:

"There is no doubt that I will be admitted. I am Percival Blueblood, patron of learning and the fancy and a gentleman. Please direct me to the bath."

"Stand aside," said St. Peter.

Then the plutocrat advanced and said: "I am the richest man in the world and I want an extra commodious suite. I have done a great deal of good with my money since I turned fifty."

"How many people blessed you for the way you made your money in the first place?" asked St. Peter.

"Well, to tell the exact trust—as a man ought to do at such a time as this—I was cursed not a little in my early years, but I gave a hundred thou"—

"Stand aside," said St. Peter.

Last of all came the proletariat, who said:

"What are the qualifications, St. Peter?"

And St. Peter said:

"How far can you trace your ancestry back?"

"I do not know of a certainty who my father was."

"Umph!" said St. Peter. "How much wisdom have you absorbed?"

"I never went to school."

"Worse and worse," said St. Peter. "How many men have you knocked out in the arena or in business?"

"I am afraid I never knocked any one out. I tried to keep within my rights and meddled with no one. I lacked initiative, I am afraid."

"Umph!" said St. Peter. "Well, how much money have you given to the poor?"

"I had none to give. I tried to make it up by"——

St. Peter interrupted him: "How about that time you quelled the panic at the stadium?"

"Oh, that wasn't anything! Any one would have done that."

"How is that?" said St. Peter, addressing the four who had been told to stand aside.

"He was worth a hundred men that day," said the plutocrat, unable to express himself in terms of comparative values.

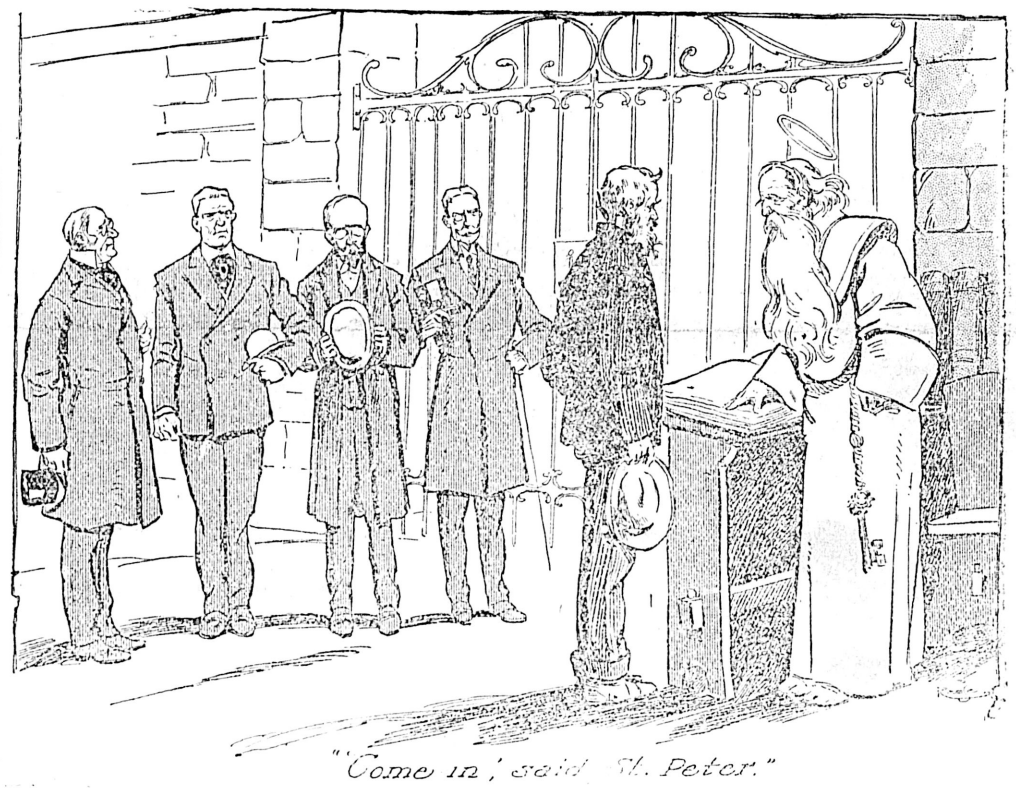
"He showed a self-sacrifice worthy of a scientist," said the man of learning.

"He acted like a thoroughbred," said the aristocrat.

"He was a man, all right," said the pugilist, holding out his hand to the pauper.

"Come in," said St. Peter to the proletariat, who left his companions and entered in.

"We might as well continue our journey together," said the aristocrat, with a shrug of his shoulders.



"Come in," said St. Peter."

ON A ROCK IN THE PACIFIC

A Curious Race of People Seen by a White Man for the Second Time in a Century. People Are Great Talkers.

THE TIME of great discoveries in the Pacific has gone and the work of the geographer at present is directed to studying in detail many islands that are still little known.

A few islands have not even been visited by white men until recently, though they were known to be inhabited. A German warship recently dropped anchor at one of them, and what was learned about the inhabitants has interested ethnologists.

This is the island of St. Matthias in the Bismarck Archipelago. It is north of the large island of New Mecklenburg, which long bore the name of New Ireland, given it by British explorers. It was discovered by William Dampier, 204 years ago, but it has now been visited for the first time by the German warship Seeadler.

It was found that the inhabitants have a knowledge of weaving, and their product compares favorably with the best specimens of cloth made by the Caroline islanders. They are of Melanesia origin, and they are the only people of Melanesia who are known to practice the art of clothmaking. This discovery has naturally aroused much interest in St. Matthias.

A still more interesting discovery was made about the same time and in a neighboring region by a Norwegian captain namew Axel Monrad, who for years has been in the copra trade. He buys cocoanut in the Bismarck Archipelago and takes them to the little island of Greenwich, about sixty miles north of the equator, where his firm prepares the copra.

One morning while on his way to Greenwich, he sighted a small island which he had never seen before. It was a little over a mile long and about half a mile wide.

Its surface is quite flat and covered with forest; the coasts are surrounded by coral rock. As well as he could determine, the island is situated in 1 degree and 31 seconds south latitude and 150 degrees 28 seconds east longitude.

Capt. Monrad did not land, but he remained near the coast for about half a day. He says the little rock must have quite a dense population. At least twenty-five canoes with outriggers, and holding from two to six men, pushed out from the shore and came fearlessly alongside his vessel.

The men appeared to belong to the Melanesian race, but were lighter in color than the natives of the groups to the north and south of them. A number of them had long thin beards, and all of them were perfectly nude.

There was not a single weapon among them, and they brought nothing in their boats. Even their paddles, which are often elaborately carved by Pacific islanders, were hardly more than flat pieces of wood.

They were perfectly fearless and evidently did not dream that they might be badly treated. It was evident that none of the old slave hunters of the Pacific, who forced so many natives from their homes to wear out their lives on the plantations of other islands, had ever paid them a visit.

The captain had an eye out for trade, but nothing he showed them seemed to excite any curiosity or interest. Twice he fired his revolver, and those who were on deck of his vessel instantly sprang into the sea, but clambered back again with shouts of laughter when they found that the terrible noise did them no harm.

The noise they made by their incessant chattering at the top of their voices was very tiresome. The captain could not make himself heard above the din, and the constant screaming of the natives, hour after hour, made him nearly ill. In his black crew were natives from several island groups, but none of them could understand the language of the visitors.

The captain could see on shore only a few cocoanut palms, and how the little island gives support to so many inhabitants is a mystery to him. He saw no women, and they were evidently careful to keep out of view.

Capt. Monrad told this story to the officers of the Seeadler a few days after he visited this unknown people. The officers were of the opinion that he had discovered a new island in the Pacific. It was not until their return to Germany that they found that his careful description of the island and its position identified it with a litle coral island discovered by Lieuts. King and Ball in 1790 and seen later at a distance by Robert Hunter.

It lies about forty-five miles to the northeast of St. Matthias and is not in sight along any of the routes usually followed by vessels in those waters. King and Ball gave meagre information about the people who inhabited the island, and their story had been entirely forgotten.

So these islanders have lived for over a century as isolated from the rest of the world as they were before their little island was discovered from the deck of a passing brig.

The Seeadler reports that a large area of the waters in this region has been very imperfectly explored. One large island which has been shown on the charts for many years could not be found, though the vessel visited the place where it was reported to be situated.

NO WHITE MAN ALLOWED.

Towns in Indian Territory That Are Peopled Exclusively by Negroes.

Indian Territory has several exclusive negro towns. One is called Rentiville, after one of the promoters, and is located fifteen miles south of Muskogee, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. The Creek nation has a number of other negro towns, among them being one known as Wildcat. It is a government townsite. Everything in the place is the property of colored people. The people of no other race are allowed to settle there. It is said by those acquainted with the place that if an occasional white person chances to come in on business or otherwise, the word is soon passed around to him: "White man, don't let the sun go down on you there." A hint is all that is necessary.

Another negro town is Wybark, located on the Kansas river, at the point where the Oklahoma branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad leaves the main line north of Muskogee. This place is a shacktown, and is well known to commercial men making the territory. By many it is regarded as "upper tendom" in colored society, on account of the location of a negro academy within a short distance.—Kansas City Journal.

BURGLARS DROP ALARM CLOCK.

B-r-r! It Goes, the Dogs Bark, and There Cometh One With a Gun.

Three burglars got into the house of Civil Engineer Gray, in Rose street, N. Y., Bronx Wood Park, early one morning lately. They had all of Mr. Gray's silver packed up when they let an alarm clock fall to the floor.

The alarm went off, the Gray dogs barked, and Mr. Gray ran down with his gun. He fired four shots at the burglars, but hit none. He and his neighbors searched for three hours for the burglars, but with no result. The burglars left all the silver behind.

All Austrian officers possessing motor cars have been ordered by the minister of war to report themselves for service, bringing their machines.

THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

IT IS reported that active operations are to be commenced this spring on the Brittania mines, at Howe Sound, instructions having been received by the local Vancouver agents from New York to that effect. Should this report be true the working of the Brittania, which is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable deposits of low-grade copper ore in British Columbia, should appreciably affect this year's copper-gold production of the coast districts. When visiting London some two or three years ago, I happened to be present at some interesting experiments which were then being conducted by a well-known metallurgist, who was endeavoring to ascertain the concentrating qualities of Britannia ore. From these investigations he concluded that the ore was not readily amenable to water concentration, but peculiarly suitable to treatment by oil concentration. Hence it is very probable that some such process will be utilized in connection with the development of the Brittania, there being already in sight at the mine an enormous ore tonnage, which could be profitably treated by economic handling. It is now stated, moreover, that the Brittania lead has been encountered on the adjoining Charmer group, thus further proving the continuity of the deposit. The new find, it is said, assays two and a half per cent copper.

The Western Fuel Company, of Nanaimo is to be congratulated upon having, as the result of persistent effort, at length reached a fine seam of coal, seven feet wide in the Harewood mine. Just previous to this successful outcome, a decision had been reached to suspend operations, which have been in progress for some months past at this property, unless an immediate improvement were noted. The new seam is said to yield a steam coal of the most excellent quality.

Mr. Ernest Waterman, the president of the Princeton Board of Trade, has prepared some rather interesting statistics in connection with mineral and coal developments in the Similkameen—a district which needs only adequate transportation facilites to become one of the most valuable productive mineral areas in the province. Since July, 1895, 2,518 mineral claims have been staked and recorded in the Similkameen mining division (a small division compared with others), which represents the sum of $6,295 in recording fees alone. Of these claims 745 are still alive. Of the balance of 1,773 some have dropped out of existence in accordance with that law of nature which demands only the survival of the fittest, and others have been transferred to the Osoyoos mining division of which no record is kept in the local office. There are, then, 745 claims, of which 40 have been Crown granted at the approximate cost of $542 each—a total of $21,680; 305 claims were staked last year on which no work has been recorded as yet. This leaves a balance of 400 claims on which $45,200 has been recorded in assessment work for last year alone. Taking a low average of the yearly assessment work at $40,000, that is to say, $100 each on 400 claims, we have seen the country developed during the last eight years to the extent of $320,000. This is a very conservative estimate, as many claims have been worked continuously and on the sunset alone more money has been spent that equals the total amount recorded for assessments in any one year. Mr. Waterman believes that were it possible to get at the figures the total amount expended would not fall far short of $500,000. Some 60 odd coal licenses are in existence calling for a yearly rental of $3,000, which, with the recently increased license fees will amount to $6,000 next year. Over $10,000 has been expended in developing the various coal properties. This estimate does not take into account monies that have been paid on land purchase or premptions.

In the Slocan City mining division, or the "Dry-ore belt," as it is termed, activity since the commencement of the year has been decidedly marked, and there is every likelihood that this district will make, in 1904, a far better showing than in 1903. Several of the larger producing properties are now held under leasehold rights and are being worked most successfully. Of these the Enterprise, where a working force of 35 men is now employed, is shipping steadily, while a carload of ore was shipped from the Lorna Doone last week. Shipments were also made by the Hewitt and Comstock, the ore from the former yielding $87.50 per ton, deducting freight and treatment costs, and the later 80 to 90 ounces in silver and 50 to 60 per cent lead to the ton, having an approximate net valuation per car load of a thousand dollars.

The event of the week in the Ymir district is the commencement of shipping operations at the Hunter V.—certainly one of the most promising of our recently developed mines. The property, which is owned by a local organization, the B. C. Standard Company, capitalized at $200,000, comprises an area of mineralized limestone, containing grey copper, a little galena, blende, and silver, native silver being a common occurrence. The deposit outcrops a distance of over 2,000 feet, and in places is from 60 to 80 feet in width. The ore carrying from 30 to 40 per cent lime and 25 per cent silica is also most desirable for fluxing purposes, and consequently possesses an additional value on this account. Development work has been in progress for some time, and recently an aerial tramway 13,000 feet in length connecting the mines with the railway near Ymir was completed, the ore being mined by the quarrying system. It is expected, meanwhile, that production will be maintained at the rate of about 100 tons a day. The high opinion in which the property is locally regarded may be gauged from the fact that notwithstanding the depression in the speculative markets, 150,000 shares have sold at par, a proportion of the stock however, having been subscribed for in England. Another important recent occurrence at Ymir is the strike on the Foghorn. At this mine the long tunnel taps the big vein known as the No. 3 at a distance of 1,200 feet from its portal. At the point where the vein was first encountered the ore was not of very good grade, but the payshoot was expected to lie towards the east in the direction of the small prospect shaft on the surface in which s an exceptionally fine showing of ore. The drift from the end of the crosscut has now proceeded 110 feet and the face of it shows six feet of ore, averaging $10 per ton. The value and size of the body is constantly increasing as the shaft proceeds further east. The shaft lies about 250 feet east of the crosscut indicating that the ore shoot between it and the present face of the drift is alone of considerable length, while there is every reason to believe it will continue considerably further east beyond the shaft, the surface indication confirming this theory. As the drift runs over 900 feet beneath the shaft it will be easily seen that the body of ore now being developed is of enormous extent and even if it only maintains its present average of $10, represents a large asset. The ore exposed in the shaft is, however, of greater value.

At Rossland the Rossland Power Company's new concentrator main building is now completed, and the work of installing machinery is also rapidly progressing. During the week a large ore bunker 85 x 22 x 30 feet was framed, the smallest timbers used in the structure being 12 x 12 inches. A 12-inch steel pipe connecting with the flume at Rock creek has also been put in place. Shipments from Rossland during January exceeded forty-thousand tons. As this month two other mines will have joined the shipping month, a still more satisfactory return may be looked for.

The government agent in Southeast Kootenay, reporting on 1903 conditions in that section of the country states: "All our producing mines are closed at present, though the improvements of our local markets leads us to believe that a revival is not far off. The pay roll of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company approached $1,800,000 for the year, an average of $150,000 per month. The number of men employed are 1,549, besides 287 men employed on construction and in the different offices of the company. The daily capacity of the mines at present are: Fernie, 1,200 tons; Michel, 1,400 tons; Morrissey, 800 tons. A strike lasting from the middle of February to the first of April seriously reduced the output. At present the relations between the company and its employees is cordial. During the year 100 coal licenses have been in force on the Upper Elk river. A syndicate, holding 44 licenses, has expended over $10,000 in prospecting and developing numerous seams of valuable coal. Another syndicate on Fording river has also done valuable development work."

From Northeast Kootenay the amount of ore shipped during the summer of 1903 was about 900 tons. This does not, however, represent the amount of mining done, the ore being taken out in the course of employment only. The number of miners employed shows an increase.

The following is a brief summary of the recent mining development in the province:

THE COAST.

Good progress is being made in the development of the Marble Bay mine, on Texada island, it being reported that a large body of ore has been encountered. Between this level and the 360-foot lever at the base of the stope, the pay ore measures 35 feet east and west.

A company to be known as the Pacific Mineral Extraction Company, Limited, is being promoted in Vancouver, with a capital of $100,000, to acquire the Canadian rights of the De Keyser electric-cyanide amalgamation process, patented in 1900. A small plant has already been established in Vancouver, the charge for treating consignments of ores over fifty tons being $4 per ton. It is claimed that the invention is an entirely new process for the extraction of gold and silver from sulphide, tellurides, arsenical and free milling ores, and results in a perfect extraction with no loss of quicksilver and a very small consumption of cyanide.

KAMLOOPS.

The Copper King mine at Cherry creek is now shipping regularly from two to three carloads a week to the bia Mica Company, Limited, has given bia Mica Company, Limited, has given notice of incorporation, proposing to develop and work the mica deposits at Tete Jaune Cache.

LARDEAU.

Another promising strike is reported to have been made on No. 5 cross-cut tunnel of the Eva mine, at Camborne, an ore body six feet wide with values averaging $12 having been encountered. Returns have just been received from the mint giving the value of the last monthly clean-up, from which was realized $11,400.

SLOCAN.

The Silver-Lead Mines Association is, it is said, endeavoring to induce the C. P. R. to reduce the rates now charged for the carriage of lead ores and bullion, the railway company having, according to the information supplied me, taken advantage of the improved conditions brought about by the government bounty on lead, to increase the freight charges on ores of this class.

The mill at the Ivanhoe mine has been put in operation and production from this property will be resumed on a large scale.

NELSON AND YMIR.

Work has been suspended at the Star mine at Granite, in consequence, it is understood, of dissension among the directors as well as unsatisfactory results obtained from the first three months' working. There is some talk of a reconstruction of the company.

ROSSLAND.

Another interesting development is reported at the Le Roi, the downward strike of the big ore body on the 800-foot level, locally known as the "Black Bear" slope having been encountered on the 900-foot level. The 800-foot slope is about 80 feet in width, and the ore of good grade. In the 900-foot level the the ore chute is as strong and the values are said to be somewhat higher.

A valuable body of ore has also been encountered at the Spitzee, where a cross-cut from the main shaft on the first level passed through four feet of ore, carrying large copper values principally. A winze has been started in the new ore body, and will be opened up by an upraise from the second level, where the main shaft is in 80 feet from the station. Operations have been commenced at the No. 1 mine, it being proposed to ship on from the two and three hundred foot levels to the Granby smelter.

NEW LIGHT THROWN ON CANCER.

Professor Farmer Discovers the Nature of the Cells.

Great importance is attached to two recent discoveries concerning cancer which has been widely discussed. The first of these is the discovery of the existence of cancer in fishes, as in man and other warm-blooded animals living in similar conditions to man. It is hoped that the fact that cancer exists in fish, which live under such different conditions from man may conduce to a more speedy and complete knowledge of the disease.

The other discovery was that of Prof. Farmer and Messrs. Moore and Walker. This does not promise an immediate cure or prevention, but is acknowledged to be of the highest importance. At present its practical value is diagnostic. It enables a distinction to be drawn readily, even easily, between malignant and benignant growths.

The fundamental importance of the discovery must not be discounted. Heretofore the most terrible thing about cancer has been the ignorance of the causes of its birth and growth. A microbe parasite has been suggested, but has failed completely to justify the theories founded on the assumption of its presence.

Another theory which has been accepted generally of late, has been that cancer is the untimely growth of an embryonic tissue, that is, a tissue which had existed in the body stationary and undeveloped since some previous stage. Evolution had started it into activity, and it developed at a furious rate in an entirely wrong way.

Prof. Farmer and his colleagues have now established the nature of the cancer cells, the method of their growth, the possible connection of their growth and the irritating causes which provoked it, incidentally, showing that cancer cells are not a development of the embryonic tissue.

It is difficult to explain the discovery briefly in popular language, but the central point is the establishment of the fact that the cancer cells are cells which under some kind of irritating stimulus, behave not as ordinary cells, but as if they were cells of the reproductive tissue. The process observed during the development makes it easy to tell if a cell is malignant cancer. Research, therefore, has a new field of observation in finding what agents of irritation are causing an ordinary cell to act the same as cells of reproductive tissues.

Education is the leading of human souls to what is best and making what is best out of them.—Ruskin.

According to income tax statistics for last year, the highest Berlin income returned by a single individual amounted to over $740,000. The tax paid on this was $29,600.

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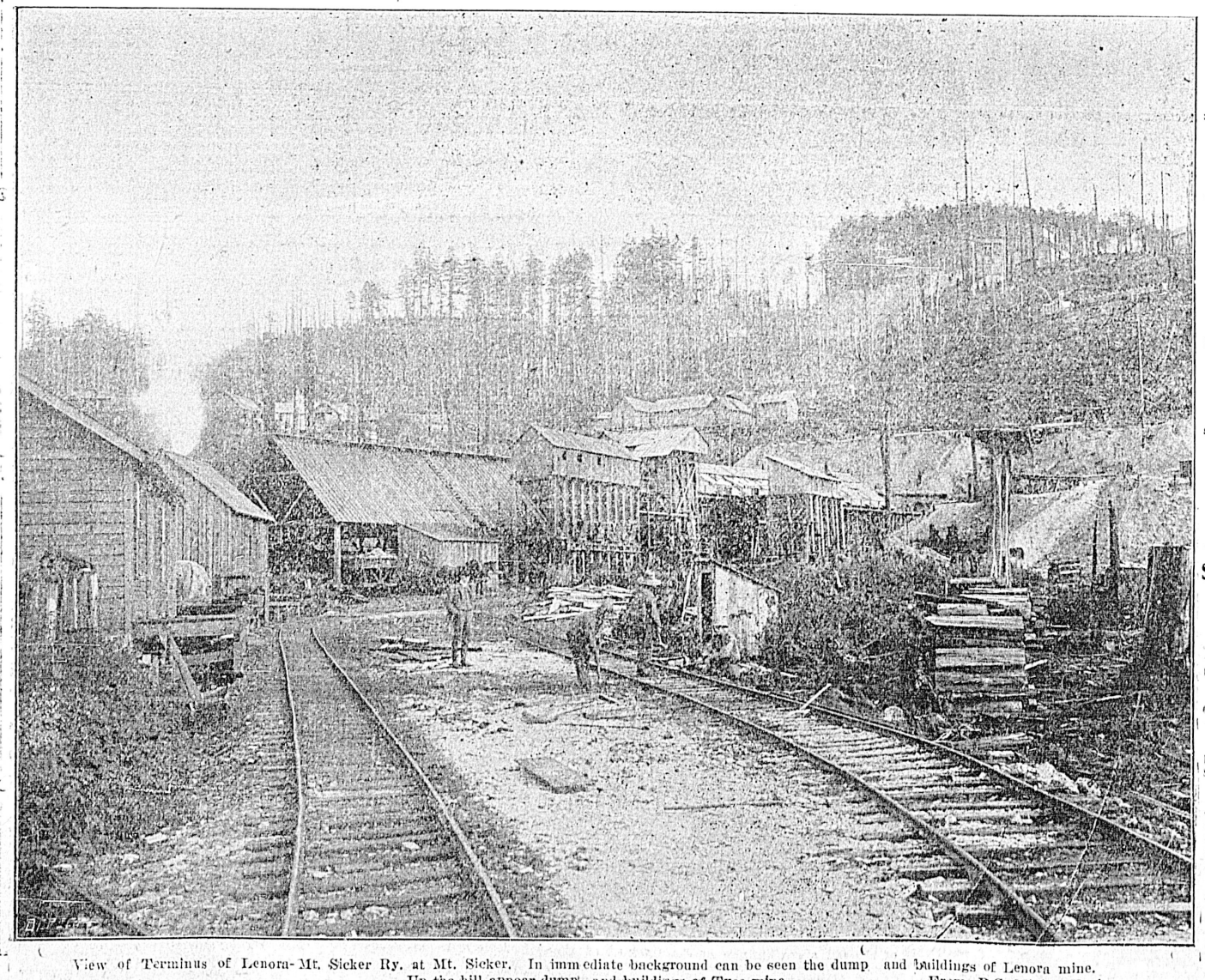

View of Terminus of Lenora-Mt. Sicker Ry. at Mt. Sicker. In immediate background can be seen the dump and buildings of Lenora mine. Up the hill appear dump and buildings of Tyee mine. From, B.C. Mining Exchange.

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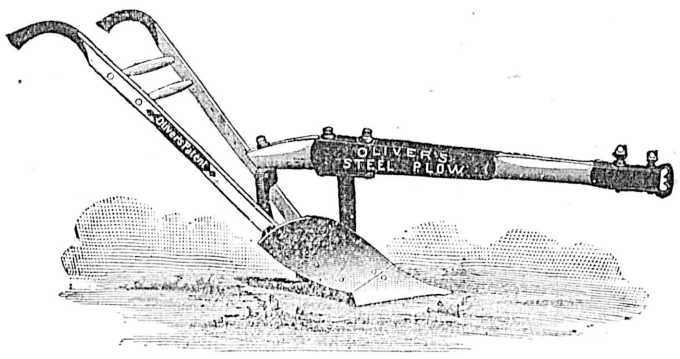

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In The World of Labor

Miscellaneous Siftings and Comments.

—T. H Twigg.

LIFE FOR EVERMORE.

AH! whose hand that day through heaven guided
Man's new spirit, since it was not we?
Ah! who swayed our choice, and who decided
What our gifts, and what our wants should be?

For, alas! he left us each retaining
Shreds of gifts which he refused in full;
Still these waste us with their hopeless straining,
Still the attempt to use them proves them null.

And on earth we wander, groping, reeling;
Powers stir in us, stir and disappear.
Ah! and he who placed our master-feeling
Failed to place that master-feeling clear.
—Matthew Arnold.

Unions meeting this week:

Barbers	Monday,	8 p.m.
'Longshoremen	Monday,	8 "
Boilermakers	Tuesday,	8 p.m.
Printing Pressmen	Tuesday,	8 "
Iron Moulders	Wednesday,	8 "
Shipwrights	Thursday,	8 "
Stonecutters	Thursday,	8 "

In one hour and a-half the Victoria Trades and Labor council considered and unanimously approved of Mr. McNiven's bill, "An Act respecting the Incorporation of Labor organizations," and instructed the executive committee to use all possible means to have the provincial parliament accede to its passage. There are 17 sections to the bill and 22 subsections. This will give the reader an idea of the gigantic nature of the council's performance. Without commenting on the merits or demerits of the bill, there is ample reason to believe that some of the unions are going it a little fast. "Do in haste repent at leisure," is an old but true saying. The first recognized labor leader with any national standing has yet to be heard advocating the incorporation of trades unions, but any number of them have at different times warned the members of unions of the undesirable position they would place themselves in by making their unions corporate bodies. In the United States the leading labor leaders are loud in denouncing every attempt to make the unions incorporate. The Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the United Mine Workers before the anthracite coal commission, and admitted to be among the leading lawyers of the United States, in an article "Should Trade Unions Incorporate" concludes as follows:

"There is not a single labor organization that could keep out of the hands of a court for one year of its existence if it ever consented to become incorporated.

"All sorts of suits would be brought against labor unions. Suits for real grievances and suits for imaginary grievances. Every court would be kept open for their undoing. The result would be that these labor organizations would be compelled to employ high-priced lawyers. They would be mulcted in expenses, which would be a greater burden than they could possibly sustain. The end would be speedy. A judgment rendered against a corporation and remaining unpaid would call for the appointment of a receiver on a petition in bankruptcy.

"There would not be one organization of labor which the employers wished to destroy that could keep out of the hands of a receiver for a year.

"No sooner would suits be instituted in the various state and federal courts than applications would be made for receiverships, and these receiverships, according to the usages of courts, would be appointed by the parties who are interested in the collection of judgments and redress decreed by the courts, and the result would be that the labor organizations would soon be controlled and owned by the employers, and for their own benefit.

"In this way the employers and combinations of capital would easily accomplish what they have all along sought to do; that is, they would control their own business and the business of organized labor, too. In this way they would have the unions entirely in their hands. To submit for one moment to incorporation would mean to submit to having organizations run by the enemies of labor instead of by its friends."

It may be said that Mr. Darrow's remarks refer to the United States. True, but there is the same spirit of "good-will" manifested toward trades unions by capitalists of this country as in the "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave(?)"

If the promoter of the bill and the legislature will allow it to lay over till the next session they will come pretty near meeting the wishes of the majority of trade unionists of this province, at the same time giving the labor organizations throughout British Columbia an opportunity of expressing an opinion for or against it.

It would be folly for any man to believe or advise workmen to neglect the use of their political power, but just look around, investigate the facts, and you will discover that those who have advocated that the "unions" shall go into partizan politics are the men who have climbed or desire to climb into political office over the prostrate forms of the workmen.—Federationist.

Don't cogitate over it. Just read it. It's from the Toronto Star:

"Rev. J. E. Starr, pastor of the Bathurst street Methodist church, addressed an audience last night on John Alexander Dowie, the apostle, so-called who visited Mr. Starr when the latter was a resident in Victoria, and when Mr. Dowie was budding as a healer. Mr. Dowie took tea with Mr. Starr. When the tea was in progress, the juvenile member of the family entered crying. He had fallen and wrenched his arm. "Let me show you how to cure it" said Dowie, rising from the table. He took the lad over to a corner of the room and passed his hand over the arm. The lad stopped crying and went out. That night the lad told his mother the secret of the dried tears. Mr. Dowie, now 'Elijah,' had slipped the youngster a quarter."

"In Liverpool it has now become a saying, 'Little funeral, big drink.' Such, says an authority, is the bestial estimate of many English parents as to the value of their children's lives. They are insured, and then they are murdered by starvation, ill-usage, or in other ways. The inhuman brutes who have begotten these children martyrs carouse on the proceeds of their crime. And such is England in the twentieth century—the England that sends out missionaries to convert the heathen abroad, when these so-called "heathen" ought rather to be sending missionaries to convert the English.

Port Arthur owns an electric railway, built to the sister town of Fort William, a distance of 7½ miles; it has developed the power of Current river, and utilized the power to operate the electric railway, pump the town water, and operate an electric lighting plant which lights the streets and furnishes electric lights at a low rate to the citizens. These enterprises are now on a paying basis—that is, they are self-supporting, which, in such a small community as Port Arthur, is rather remarkable. Even if there were a substantial deficit in the operation of the combined services, says the Hamilton Herald, the people could easily stand it, for they enjoy the advantage of lower railway fares than those paid on any other electric railway in Canada—probably in America—besides very low rates for electric lighting and water service. The town has also installed a municipal telephone service, and furnishes instruments at $1 a month in house services and $2 a month in business places.

In many parts of Scotland there is distress, owing to the lack of employment. In Glasgow the corporation have started a series of works which will give relief to a number of the unemployed.

Society Matron—George, dear, I'm so pleased; the deaths of our Percy, and young Reginald Symington, are the only ones advertised today. It's so objectionable to have one's family notices sandwiched between those of quite common people, you know.

The Melbourne Age announces that Tom Mann has given up political work for farming in Victoria, his engagement as organizer of the Labor party having expired. Mr. Tom Mann has already been an engineer, a strike leader, a Dockers' union president, secretary of the London Reform union, secretary of the Independent Labor party, "mine host" of a London West-end tavern and a lecturer in the colonies. The proposal of his clerical friends that he should go into the Church did not materialize. What will he become next—a quick-change artist? We wish him good luck as Cincinnatus.

Mann tried to work the socialist game on the trades unions in the Antipodes with the result that he has been compelled to seek a living exploiting the ground, instead of the workers.

The Federal elections in Australia show that an attempt is being made to fight the new socialist movement. Four straight-out anti-Socialist candidates were run for the Senate, and in Queensland the National Liberal union put up Individualistic Liberals for both Senate and House of Representatives. On nomination day it was found that of the 227 candidates for ninty-four seats in the two houses no fewer than sixty-three were Labor men. These Labor men possess a widespread network of organization ample funds, and unlimited enthusiasm.

A sad case of death from starvation, which occurred in Dublin the other day affords some idea of the destitution at present prevailing amongst the workers of Ireland's capital city. A carpenter named John Boothman, aged sixty, who had been out of employment for the past two months was standing at a quarter-past nine in the morning outside the Mendicity Institution waiting for the hour to come when he could enter and obtain breakfast, when he fell down dead.

Judge Reed, of Anita, Pa., has required the proprietors of the hotels to agree to build a lockup and maintain a force of at least two policemen. Anita is a quiet place, but when certain of its citizens fill up with liquor they make it very unpleasant for the remainder.

The Pall-Mall Magazine has been interviewing "General" Booth. Says he: "Criminal instincts? Why, we have all got them. I have got them. My father was a Grab, a Get. He had been bred in poverty. He determined to grow rich; and he did. He grew very rich, because he lived without God, and simply worked for money; and when he lost it all his heart broke with it, and he died miserably. I have inherited the Grab from him. I want to get. (His arm shot forward and the hand clawed at the air.) I am always wanting to get. And the fact is that everybody inherits what you call 'criminal instincts' of one sort or another. But science cannot save their souls. Salvation is my science."

John Millhouse rushed into the morgue at Pittsburg, Pa., a few days ago crying: "Lock me up; my child is dead!" He wanted to be put behind the bars in the county jail. At first he refused to explain the circumstances of the child's death, but after calming down somewhat he said that his infant daughter had died from spasms a short time before, and that he believed that child's death was due to the fact that he was unable to provide the necessary food for it. He said his wife and baby had not had anything to eat for two days. Millhouse's story of the child's starvation was investigated and found to be true. The baby's body was taken to the morgue and later buried in the Potter's Field.

And the "good" work of Christianizing the foreign heathen goes merrily on.

The American Labor union has levied an assessment of one day's wages per month on all members for the support of the miners' fight for the eight-hour day in Colorado. This big assessment will kill the remainder of the socialist-labor unions attached to this institution, that haven't died during the last six months. There is the shadow of one left in this vicinity.

* * *

One striking passage from Senator Hanna's article entitled "Socialism and Labor Union", published in the February number of the National Magazine of Boston, reads: "The menace of today, as I view it, is the spread of a spirit of socialism, one of those things which is only half understood, and is more or less used to inflame the popular mind against all individual initiative and personal energy, which has been the very essence of American progress."

The income of the United Mine Workers last year was $652,671.86; expenditure, $573,593.47; cash on hand January 1, $1,106,198.68. At the convention at Indianapolis, a resolution was offered to increase the salary of President Mitchell from $3,000 to $5,000 per year. Only one man spoke in opposition, but this was sufficient for Mitchell to declare the resolution killed. Although over two-thirds of those present voted in favor of the increase.

According to Engineering, the influx of socialism into labor unions has led to a wild aggressiveness, and has fostered a hateful policy of retaliation. This has been the case in this country (England) during the last fourteen years. It has also, as a consequence, developed the old antagonism, and has led to a more stringent application of the principles of law, as in the Taff Vale and other cases.

So it has been in America. But the American labor leaders will not permit of the unions being captured by socialists, not even to the extent which the latter have done in Great Britain. The American Federation of Labor stands by the old unionism in its best form. Not but what it sometimes appears to endorse in some stringent methods, but it does so in some legalized form. It sees, also, that socialism and trade unionism is diametrically opposed. The same force which seeks to destroy capitalists will also destroy the unions. Socialism preaches the doctrine of hate; trade unions have never really been guilty of such folly.

The American Federation of Labor has been singularly successful in averting disputes, and in negotiating by peaceful means between the parties at variance.

The Boston convention has done a good and courageous thing, in determining by 11,282 votes to 2,185 in favor of the resolutions repudiating socialism as the panacea for all the ills of the present industrial system.

A strange charge has been brought against two men of Milan. They were arrested for feeding the lions in their menageries with stray dogs. Would that Victoria had a menagerie with lions that might be fed from the hundreds of howling, barking, roving, destructive curs that pester people night and day.

Socialist to stranger—What are your politics, my friend?" Stranger, also a socialist—I have no politics this year; I'm leader of a brass band."—Criterion.

The children of Manchester have deposited upwards of $1,550,000 in their school banks, which were established in 1877. At the present time there are 28,000 accounts open.

Sending a French governess, said to be well connected, to two months' hard labor for shop-lifting, the Westminster Magistrate said he could not accept the plea of well-dressed people that thefts were not intended. In this country like cases are tried privately or settled out of court, the public rarely hearing of a case.

At Ternate, Philippine Islands, the police found their pay was not forthcoming. They placed the entire municipal board under arrest, and kept them until they were paid.

A miner who came from Sheffield, Eng., to work as a miner in British Columbia writes in Reynolds' Newspaper as follows: "I emigrated to Canada as a coal miner, being induced to do so by an agent, who said he wanted 500 miners from 19s. to 28s. a day. When I and about a score of other men arrived at the mines we asked whether we were going to get the wage they had promised. The manager said he did not know we were coming, and that he had sent a cablegram to stop us. He said it was a mistake, and we should not get more than $3 a day. When we heard this it made our blood boil. We said we had been brought out under false pretences. Some of us had sold our homes up, and it would take months for us to get them together again. Before we left Liverpool we asked the agent how our wives and children would go on. He said the mines management will advance money when you get there. But they did not. For the sake of our families most of us were obliged to accept the terms offered, and we were put to work in a mine where an explosion had taken place a few months ago. While clearing the roads to get the coal out we found jackets, vests, pieces of belts, and pieces of shirts belonging to the men who were killed. The company had not had the decency to remove them. I am returning to England as soon as I can get enough money together. I would advise all intending emigrants to Canada to stay at home. Four shillings in England is as good as twelve shillings here."

The writer is evidently one of those unfortunates who were induced to come to Fernie as a strike-breaker, but before arriving the Provincial Mining association had affected a settlement.

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Tenders, whole or separate, will be received by the undersigned up to 3 o'clock p. m., on Monday the 22nd inst., for the following, viz:

60,000 Carbons, ⅝ inch x 12 inch, copper coated.

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Tenders must be properly signed, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned, from whom also specifications can be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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I will not be responsible for any debts hereafter contracted without my order.
GORDON SMITH.

Notice is hereby given that three months after date application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by J. W. Mellor & Co., Limited, to change the name of the Company to "The Melrose Coy., Limited."
McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the Company.
October 8th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate on the north side of Johnson street, in the City of Victoria, and known as the International hotel, to Richard McGoldrick.
Dated this 1st day of February, 1904.
GEO. B. HOWARD,
By his Attorney in Fact.
C. A. HOLLAND.

In the Matter of the Will and Estate of Godfrey Kennell, Deceased.

Tenders will be received addressed to the Executors of this estate up to the 12th day of February, 1904, for the purchase of lot No. 61, Victoria City, with the 5 cottages thereon.

The property is situated on the southwest corner of Blanchard and View streets opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated 12th January, 1904.
S. PERRY MILLS,
Solicitor for Executors,
Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Matthieu Blacquiere, late of the City of Victoria, Deceased.

Whereas upon application made in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on the 23rd of January, 1904, probate of the will of the above deceased was granted by the Honorable Mr. Justice Irving to Peter Corr, the executor therein named.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Matthieu Blacquiere, who died on or about the seventh day of January, 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of March, 1904, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further, take notice, that after the said 7th day of March, 1904, the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice and that the said Executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 2nd February, 1904.
McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the Executor, Offices Bank of Montreal Chambers, corner of Government and Bastion streets, Victoria, B. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than 25c. — 1 CENT WORD ISSUE

THE VICTORIA WHARF & WAREHOUSE CO., LTD.
Six Per Cent Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above-named debentures were issued, a drawing of the debentures to be paid off at par on the 1st of March next will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Saturday, the 6th day of February, at 11 a. m.

The numbers of the drawn debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.
J. H. LAWSON,
Secretary.
Wharf Street, Victoria, Jan. 23rd, 1904.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 30th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.
LEONARD H. SOLLY.
Land Commissioner.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next session of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Everett Exchange" Saloon, Esquimalt road, to Phillip Crombie.
FRED MASON.
By his Attorney in Fact.
W. F. DICKSON.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the License Commissioners at the next sitting of their board for a transfer of the license issued in my name for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Victoria Theatre building, Imperial Hotel, on View and Douglas streets, 'n the city of Victoria, to Jacob J. Schmidt, of the said city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, this 15th January, 1904.
JOHN H. GOSNELL.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for the transfer of the license now held by me, to George L. Jones, for the purpose of selling wines, spirits, beer, etc., on the premises known as the "Albion" Saloon, situated on the corner of Commercial Alley and Yates street, in this city.
JAMES McMANUS.
Dated Victoria, B. C., December 24th, 1903.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the business of Steitz's Restaurant, I beg to announce that the same will be conducted in a first class manner in my name.
R. STEITZ.
Victoria, Jan. 15th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Martin of the city of Vancouver, B. C., will at the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, apply to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, for a grant of the foreshore rights in Port Simpson Harbor, in the Province of British Columbia, adjoining the east fractional half (½) of section three (3), township one (1), range five (5), in the Coast District of British Columbia, of which said lands the said Robert Martin is the registered owner. And notice is further given that the plans of the said foreshore have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and with the Registrar of Deeds at Victoria, B. C., pursuant to the statute.
O. L. SPENCER,
Solicitor for Applicant.
Dated at Vancouver, B. C., 20th January, 1904.

NOTICE.

The reward of $1,000 offered for information that would lead to the finding of David Ferguson, dead or alive, has been withdrawn this day by me.
J. M. LANGLEY,
Chief of Police.
February, 5, 1904.
(Times Copy.)

NOTICE

A reward of $150 each will be paid to any person or persons furnishing information which will lead to the arrest of Wong Lam Yuen, Wong Hung, Wong Sam, and Wong Saen; who are charged with the murder of Man Quon at Victoria, B. C., on the 31st January, 1904.
J. M. LANGLEY,
Chief of Police.
February, 5, 1904.
(Times Copy)

The Place For

Wood! Wood! Wood!

We are leaders in the wood business. Close attention to business has built up our trade. We have large quantities of wood on hand at $3.50 to $4.00 per cord. Also wood delivered cut in any length required.

BURT BROS.,
Phone 818 or 941.

H. T. COLE

Has removed from the Pritchard House to 64 Yates Street, and is

NOW OPEN

AT THE ABOVE PLACE.

Have You Heard the

Cockoo Call?

Go and hear it at Harry T. Cole's. Mr. Cole will be glad to see all his old friends at his new stand.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, along roads and conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary or commission $60 per month and expenses not over $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars.
EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WHY NOT TRY SIGN PAINTING? No experience required; no fraud; samples, instructions, etc., 10c. City Sign Co., Springfield, O. f6

WANTED—The right kind of a man with sufficient experience selling dry goods on the road, can secure a good proposition. Address "Salesman," Colonist. f5

WANTED—Life agent by old established company. Up-to-date plans; liberal terms. Box 83 Vancouver, B. C. j2

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

LADY seeks position as mother's assistant and companion or housekeeper. Salary not so much object as comfortable home. Best references. Apply 1 Richardson St. j31

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

REQUIRED—Two experienced cooks and housemaids; good wages. Reference required. 1 Richardson St. f4

REQUIRED—An experienced cook and houemaid; good wages. Reference required. 1 Richardson St. j15

WANTED—Dry goods saleswoman, strong, active and thoroughly experienced. Address with full particulars, "Dry Goods," Colonist office. j7

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE — Established since 1894. Wanted reliable servants for good situations. 54 Fort street. j29

J. Devereux, 1 Richardson Street.

Business hours, 10:30 to 12:30 p. m. Mail and country orders promptly and carefully executed.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Purse on Pandora avenue, containing money and registered letter receipt in favor of M. Woods. Please return to Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street. f3

LOST—In town, Wednesday, beadwork belt. Return Colonist office. f5

LOST—A set of drawings posted at Victoria to W. F. Bullen, Esquimalt, about 10 days ago. Suitable reward will be paid on application to office of B. C. Marine Railway Co. f4

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Charming city lots with lovely sea view. Frontage on Moss street and Dallas road. Apply Messrs. Jas. A. and Jno Douglas, over 69 Government street. f6

FOR SALE—$1650—Good cottage, 6 roms, lot 72x120, on car line; A1 locality. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 government street. j24

FOR SALE—Two full-sized lots near town, cheap, or exchange for live stock. X., this office. j16

FOR SALE—15 acres near R. R. station, school, telephone, etc., with modern six-roomed house and barn, 2 acres in orchard. V. C. Commission Co., 23 Fort street. j22

FOR SALE—$2,000—Five-roomed cottage at corner James and Randall streets, consisting of front room, dining room, kitchen, bath room and pantry. Hot and cold water, electric lights and stable 40x22. $500 in cash, 4 per cent on balance. Apply to Messrs Jas. A. and Jno. Douglas, over 69 Government street. f6

SNAP—New Cottage, Victoria West, with two lots, if required, for sale cheap. Heisterman & Co.

FOR SALE—Modern residence with five acres of land. For sale at half its real value. Heisterman & Co. j31

2500—Five-roomed cottage, bath, conservatory and stable, Yates street. V. C. Commission Co., 23 Fort street. j22

FOR SALE—$2200—9-roomed house, bath, hot and cold water and sewer connections, centrally located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. j21

FOR SALE—$3000—Two storey dwelling, James Bay; corner lot, modern in every respect. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

FOR SALE—$2000—Five roomed cottage, bath and sewer; full sized lot, South Turner street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Givernment street. j6

FOR SALE—$2,000—Six-roomed cottage and three lots, centrally located; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s24

FOR SALE—[illegible]—Five roomed cottage, bath, corner lot, on monthly instalment plan. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m13

FOR SALE—Water front lot and A1 dwelling, modern, handy to car and within 10 minutes of post office; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Two young Jersey cows, fresh calved. Apply Half-way House, Esquimalt road. f4

WANTED—At once, sound and quiet young horse; also young team. Apply McNeill's Humane Stables. f2

FOR SALE—Two Jersey cows. Apply corner Douglas street and Francis ave. j17

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—One of the best and most comfortable furnished houses in Victoria West. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co.

TO LET—On Fairfield road, eight-roomed cottage, hot and cold water, 9 acres of land, large orchard, stables and outbuildings. Apply Mrs. H. Short, 24 Ontario street, James Bay. j31

FOR RENT—Good furnished house and acreage, near Duncans Station, for three months on very moderate terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. j1

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

TO LET—Nicely furnished Housekeeping rooms, $3.50 per week. 118 Douglas. f6

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished room, suitable for dressmaker. Centrally located. Address "Room," Colonist. f5

TO LET—Furnished 6-roomed house, with modern conveniences. 62 Collinson street.

TO RENT—Large comfortable bedroom, five minutes from post office; $5 per month. Apply 8 Rae street. f2

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms en suites and bath room, with hot and cold water, at 104 Pandora. Apply 97 Quadra street. f2

TO LET—Sunny front room with board. 45 Menzies, near Drill Hall. j21

TO LET—Two sunny furnished front rooms for housekeeping. Electric light, gas stove and bath. Apply 98 Yates St. j20

TO RENT—Furnished room for housekeeping, opposite A. O. U. W. Hall. Apply 79 View street. j14

TO LET—Two comfortably furnished front bedrooms for gentlemen. In private family. Electric light and use of phone. Close to Parliament Buildings. Apply N. Z., Colonist office. j3

TO LET—Furnished rooms, $1.00 per week and up. 118 Douglas St. d30

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS GIBSON—Piano teacher; careful tuition; terms reasonable. 69 Menzies street, Victoria. [illegible]

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. F. A. Macmillan, Principal. n4

WANTED—RESIDENCES.

WANTED—To rent, furnished house. V. C. Commission Co., 23 Fort street. f2

WANTED—Centrally located cottage. V. C. Commission Co., 23 Fort street. f2

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A Piano in first class condition. Apply 8 Richardson street. f5

FOR SALE—Electric motor; may be seen in use at Moore & Whittington's, 159 Yates street. Larger one required. f5

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Swan Lake Farm, 2¼ miles from city, containing 105 acres more or less. For particulars apply to James W. Meldram, Douglas street, end of car line. f5

FOR SALE—100 California Views, 10 cts. All different, nice for albums, decoration, instruction. E. H. Rydall, 444 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. j19

PIANO FOR SALE—High class Mason & Risch. Cost $600. Will be sold at a bargain. Address Piano, Colonist office. J13

FOR SALE—600 shares in Victoria Sealing Co, $6.00 per share. Shares worth $12.50 per share. V. Jacobson. j6

FOR SALE—$1500—50 acres, 16 under cultivation. 18 slashed, burnt and seeded, small house, barn and outbuildings. Can purchase live stock and implements. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n22

FOR SALE

1½ storey dwelling and almost 2 acres of ground, adjoining Beacon Hill Park.
Three frontages, $2,000.

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD
40 Government St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To rent for term of years, farm within driving distance of Ladysmith. Address "Farmer," Colonist. f6

PLANT EARLY—Cabbage plants, 50c. per 100, 80c. per 200, $1.00 per 300. Catalogue of nursery stocks free. Mount Tolmie Nursery, Victoria. f5

TO LEASE—For a term of years, one boot black stand and one cigar stand, in front of Savoy Theatre. Apply on premises. f4

WANTED—A farm near good market. Write with full particulars. Messrs. Hazen & Raymond, St. John, New Brunswick. j31

WANTED—A medical practice in a town or good country district. Write with full particulars, Messrs. Hazen & Raymond, St. John, New Brunswick. j31

WANTED—Farm, improved, price not exceeding $1,000, within reach of railway or steamboat. Address A. Grantham, Corfield, P. O. j31

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, a monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial. 7j22

FRESH OOLICHANS just arrived. Gower & Wriglesworth. j22

WANTED—To rent one or two good costumes for fancy dress ball. Address, giving full particulars, "N. S.," Colonist office. j24

CHIMNEYS SWEPT from 50c. Smoky chimneys cured. No mess; 4 Broughton street. d29

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—$1300—Six-roomed cottage, almost new, large lot, 160 feet frontage, good soil, bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. j31

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—40 acres, 4 miles from Victoria postoffice; 22 under cultivation; good buildings. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—500 acre ranch; 250 acres under cultivation; 100 head stock; new buildings worth $3,000; well furnished house; 180 tons of hay in barns; 6 miles from branch line of C. P. R., near Enderby. All necessary farming implements. Terms on writing Ranch, Colonist office. d9

FOR SALE—160 acres, Salt spring Island; sea frontage, $1050. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. j6

FOR SALE—130 acres, Salt Spring Island; $800. Good land. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. j6

FOR SALE—$1500—Ten acres, four miles from post office; seven acres under cultivation, small house. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 800 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, usual farm buildings, best of soil, handy to city. Can also arrange to buy live stock and implements. Large Cattle run. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o28

FOR SALE—520 acres, 3½ miles from railway station; 35 acres under cultivation; good house, barns, etc. Can arrange to buy live stock, implements, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o27

OKANAGAN DISTRICT—A number of fruit farms, $3500 upwards. Call for a list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown-granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce, and fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited 42 Government Street.

FOR SALE—300 acres of first class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 30,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited. 42 Government Street.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone 82. Corner Johnson and Government Streets.

WATCHMAKER.

A. PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty, English watch repairing.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 15[illegible] Government street.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established; country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES—General Scavenger yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 847. House 234 Yates street.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE your carpets by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Phone 892. Hurd & Ward, Proprietors. a7

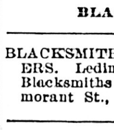
POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON—97 Johnson Street, Sanitary Plumbing: jobbing and out-of town orders a specialty. Victoria agent for the famous Gurney and Oxford stoves and ranges. Telephone 674.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.



L. O. L. 1426 meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Monday's in each month. W. H. P. Trousdale, Master. G. A. O'Kell, Secy.

Visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.

BLACKSMITHS AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS. Ledingham & Christie, General Blacksmiths and Carriage Builders, Cormorant St., Victoria, B. C.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 53 Wharf St., Telephone 171.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO. Telephone 18.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronia, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's shoe and finding store, 41 Pandora street. Boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 830a

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

MOORE & WHITTINGTON—Job work, etc. Modern machinery; 159 Yates St. Phone A750.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel 820. j23

OFFICES TO RENT.

TO LET— Two well lighted and airy offices in the Colonist Building. Steam heated, With vault room if desired. Apply Colonist office.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 498. Residence telephone 611.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets Bar supplied with best brand of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms [illegible] and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only 17 miles from Victoria, one of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island: good roads, fine boating, two miles beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates $1.50 per day. Wm. Jensen, propr.

VANCOUVER.

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott St., Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates $1.25, $1.50. Free bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, proprietor.

STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates $2 a day; good rooms. First class cafe in connection.

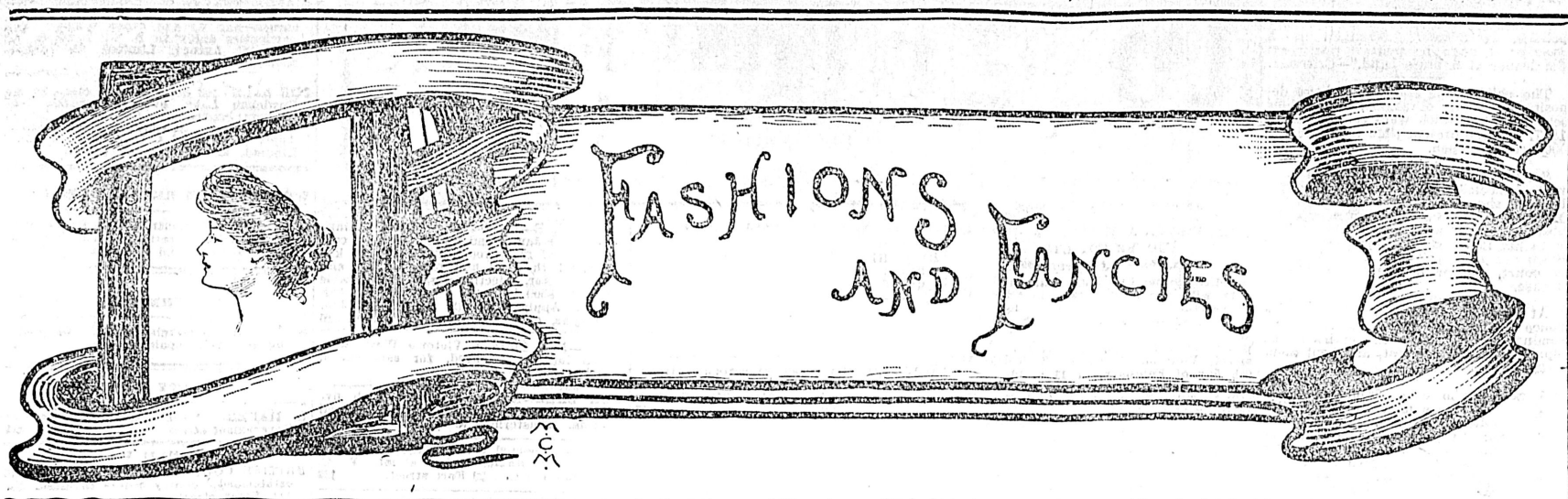
BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists, $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves: $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2 a day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood proprietors.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up [illegible]



JUDITH'S JOURNAL.

"Everything that lives seeks its own advantage and well-being and must if it is to live."

"Kindness is something we receive and have to pass along in order to keep it."—Fra Albertus.

NOWADAYS one seldom picks up a newspaper without being confronted with that problem of the day, which like the poor, is always with us: "How to Solve the Servant Question." Probably there are few places of like size that can boast of such immunity from the distressful wail as this little city of ours, away out "on the edge of the world," as friends at home love to say.

It is rare, indeed, to hear dissertations on the "drunkenness of the cook," or the "misdemeanors of Jane," etc. Between us and all the worry and fret of the "vexed question" there stands secure as yet the person of the "Heathen Chinee." Cheerful, amiable, quiet of foot, and neat of hand, with, thank heaven, no "bangs" to curl, clad in spotless garments, he lubricates the wheels of the domestic machinery and is truly an artistic addition to any household. The fortunate people who are able to pay high wages secure a service which is probably unequalled the world over for general efficiency and faithful devoted adherence to the family's interests. These "$20 and $30 men," as we call them seldom move from place to place, and on their occasional trips to China their first care is to provide a capable substitute, generally in the person of one of their innumerable cousins, to serve during their absence.

On the other hand, the average individual of moderate income has to become cheerfully accustomed to a transitory state of service, from the light-eyed little "pocket edition," who just "sabes" how to "wash-um dishee, clean-um knife," and pores eagerly over the pages of a first primer in spare moments, to the smart young "chink," with mind on information bent as to the mysteries of cooking, who rushes off after work to night school with praiseworthy avidity. If he does not suit you, way you have only to give him his pay and three minutes' notice. No questions are asked, and a word to the intelligence office will bring a new face to the back door next morning, and a new hand stirs the porridge "for better or for worse."

It would be hard, indeed, to find a class of servant more easy to train than the Chinese; their natural impetus is towards improvement, and with keen business instinct they eagerly store up every available grain of information on things domestic as being the means of bringing in future dollars to their pockets.

If rightly directed, they often develop a perfect genius for economy and take the greatest pride in making much out of little. They are master craftsmen in the art of cobbling up, so the pots and pans live to a quite remarkable old age.

The economic tendencies of "Lee," an old cook of ours, once caused a very absurd mistake. For several days we had noticed a weird and peculiar flavoring about the custards, sauces and cakes. Investigation proved that "Lee" had been using up a large bottle of Syrup of Figs from the medicine shelf, which, no doubt, his own taste found so piquant a flavor that he concluded it would be a pity to put in a claim for vanilla extract whilst so excellent a substitute went to waste! The same man was responsible for two other rather curious blunders, although in every respect a first-class cook. Parsley sauce was served up to us one Xmas day with the plum pudding, and the huge New Year's cake was fairly loaded with cayenne pepper, which he had calmly mistaken for cinnamon.

Of course the voice of the woman who sinks her very soul in domestic detail is here, as elsewhere, always to be heard uttering loud protests against the wastefulness, untidiness and general incapacity of her various "helps," it being a mere matter of detail whether they be Elizas, Bridgets or Heathen Chinese. I always long to take a female of this ilk (she is the sort of person who worries herself into a fit if the pantry shelves are not arranged with every plate on its chalk mark), and pack her off to some remote country district where she couldn't hire a servant for love or money and would have to even wash her own clothes, and if that didn't cure her nothing ever would.

With the exception of an occasional "rare avis" it really does seem as though the calling of domestic service had been boycotted by most intelligent women. This leads one to look into the causes for discontent.

A frequent complaint made against domestic service is that the hours are too long. There is no fixed standard for a day's work and the excessive demands so often made by inconsiderate mistresses upon the strength of a single individual, who is expected to do a dozen different kinds of work, is what has made the position of "general servant" the most obnoxious and least sought for post in the whole field of woman's work. Statistics show that the average working day of a domestic helper is three hours longer than the time limit prescribed by the law for the employees of factories and shops. Another very oft heard objection, is the poor accommodation provided for servants in so many houses. After all, who has more need of a comfortable bed and soft pillows than the tired worker, and as her room is the only place outside of the kitchen that she has to sit in when working hours are done, no pains should be spared to make it cheerful and pleasant. In this town I know of some houses where really delightful rooms are apportioned to the women servants, and needless to say, the consideration of their mistress is amply rewarded. The lack of companionship, drudgery of housework, and the bitter pill of social inferiority, are advanced among other reasons which prevail against domestic service as a calling for women, and all the logic in the world would be wasted in trying to overcome them. But once let domestic science be raised to the dignity of a profession, and recognized as such, the day is gained and the servant problem will become a thing of the past. Thank God the twentieth century woman is waking up to the fact, and already the first steps have been taken. Through the efforts of the National Council of Women domestic science has been introduced into our public schools and will be, from now on, part and parcel of the general curriculum, so the rising generation is being equipped with a knowledge of untold value, and side by side rich and poor are learning the great lesson that no work is menial that is necessary to the comfort and happiness of mankind.

Apropos of "The Quest for the Golden Girl"—some time ago a multi-millionaire, Mr. John Farson, of Chicago, according to the New York Sunday World, offered to leave by will to a servant $1,000,000, provided she fulfilled the following conditions:

She must love her vocation.
She must be physically strong, physically clean and good natured.
She must be a diplomat.
She must be neat, prudent, and know her place.
She must never discuss household affairs with outsiders.
She must always be dignified.
She must never make an error in table service.
She must know at a glance the likes and dislikes of my guests.
She must never sulk.
She must be a good nurse, a good cook, and know something about dressmaking.

MME. ADELINA PATTI.
PHOTO. BY COSWAY.

The applicants were numerous, and here is a sample letter out of the hundreds received:

"Mr. Farson.—I am the very girl you are looking for. I am neat, clean, strong and good natured. I am a mind reader, diplomat, love the business, dress in quiet colors, and have no young man to come around. If you don't tell funny stories in my presence I won't lose my dignity. I wish you could see your way clear to pay me one per cent of that million for a starter. That would make it ever so pleasant.

"Sincerely,
"ELIZABETH NEVINS."

NEWS AND NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

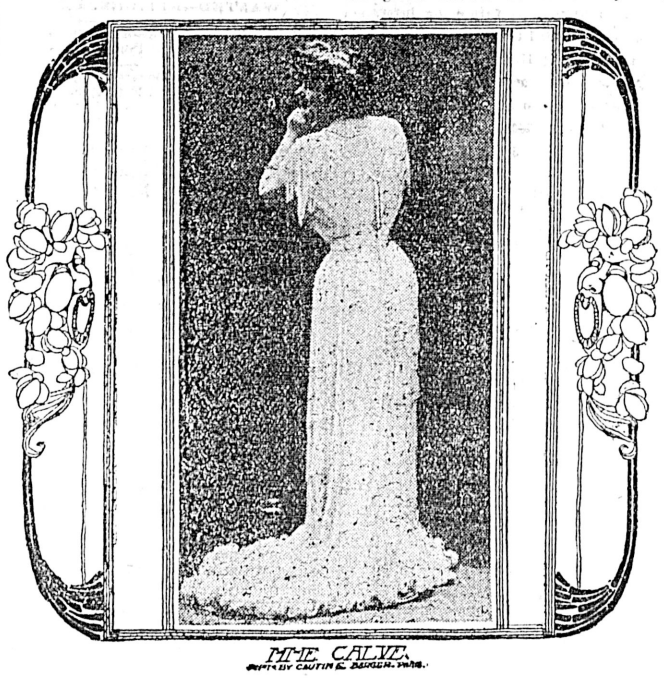
At a large gathering of the Woman's Council held in Vancouver last week, Mrs. Marion Baxter, during her eloquent discourse gave the following vivid picture of the 20th century woman: "This woman's eyes have an outward, upward, fearless look, they dare hitherto forbidden vistas, and somehow there is a lurking suspicion that whatever is discovered the lips will tell.

"This woman's ears hark to the speech of the world, they hear the tramp of the armies, the cry of distress, the wail of childhood, and the shout of the oppressor. She has made the vital discovery that soul is not limited to race or sex. She is finding also, that given a chance the soul of woman may dare every height. It is within reach that every succeeding type be a little better than the preceding. To this end the gardener plants and gathers, the florist tills and watches his flower garden. This is the thought of woman, that generations hence, the race shall be as gods and goddesses."

For 54 years, says a writer in Black and White, Madame Mathilde Marchesi has been a teacher of singing, and 1904 apparently finds her as fresh as ever. In Parisian, London and American musical circles the name Marchesi is, in nine cases out of ten, associated with the world's great woman singers, for, though a certain number of "Prime Donnee" of note have studied elsewhere, the majority have been under Madame Marchesi's tuition for a certain period. Others including Melba, Calve, Eames, Sybil Sanderson, Nevada, Gabrielle Krauss, and Susyanne Adams, spent some years with her and owe their success in great measure to her skill. In fact, to be able to quote Madame Marchesi as her teacher confers a certain hall mark, as it were, of distinction upon the budding soprano or contralto, and this is amply proved by the fact that the girls in all parts of the earth deny themselves that they may scrape together enough money to take a few finishing lessons from this wonderful woman.

Born at Frankfort in 1823, and not in Vienna, as so many people think, because she lived and taught there as Mathilde Grammau. She first began to teach at the age of 26, and was attached to the staff of the Vienna Conservatoire for many years. Later she removed to Paris, where she lives in a beautiful house in the Rue Jouffroi close to the Parc Monceau, and not very far from the two opera houses.

It is said that when Sara Bernhardt was once asked who she considered the finest actress in the world, she replied without an instant's hesitation, "Emma Calve is truly the greatest artiste of us all." Surely it says much for Calve as a woman, that she remains absolutely unspoilt, modest and lacking in self conceit, after having been for so many years an object of world-wide adulation and receiving continual ovations wherever she goes. In "Messaline," the latest role in which she has appeared, her divine singing has won for her fresh laurels, and never has her beauty been shown to greater advantage than in the magnificent costumes, each one worth a singer's ransom, of which the following description culled from the Ladies' Field may give some idea: "In the first act she wears a pale rost-colored under-dress of crepe-de-chine; over this a tunic of ruby-purple transparent material, giving a wonderful shot effect of great beauty. Epaulettes of rubies hold the draperies on the shoulders, ceinture and diadem of the same complete a most enchanting ensemble. In the second act Messaline wears a sumptous mantle of richest gold tissue—by-the-way the material was bought in London and cost 1,500 francs a yard. This splendid vetement de cour is worn over a clinging underdress of pale-hued crepe de chine bordered with gold. The third dress is a collante garment in rose-colored crepe covered entirely with a filet of chenille; in the corner of each angle formed by the pattern glistens a diamond cabochon. The effect is simply dazzling. Roses form the epaulettes, and rose leaves border the under-dress. In the final scene, Messaline appears en grande toilette for the Imperial arenas, a long garment of cloth of gold over rose silk."


MME. CALVE.
PHOTO BY CAUTIN & BERGER, PARIS.

The most interesting woman of her day, according to Mr. Pinero, is Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress. Certainly she is a vivid example of what a woman can attain against great odds, when she sets her mind to it, and probably no living actress is her equal in industry. In addition to her many talents and rare poetic temperament she possesses shrewd common sense and excellent business capacity, has a perfect genius for hospitality, and in her charming old house in Kensington Square, which is a very museum of rare and lovely things, she entertains all manner of distinguished personages and many of the brightest spirits of the day.

It is interesting to note that the authoress of two of the cleverest novels of late years—Mrs. Elinor Glyn—is a Canadian. She and her sister, Lady Duff Gordon, being daughters of the late Mr. Douglas Sutherland of Toronto, Ont. "Mrs. Glyn married in 1892," says M. A. P., "and has several charming children. She is a very pretty woman, fair as a lily, with deep blue eyes and wonderful red gold hair. Her talents and accomplishments are many. In addition to her great gift for writing she is also a clever actress, and has acted with success at some of the smartest house parties.

"Mrs. Glyn seems one of the lucky women who are endowed with that elusive quality—the artistic sense. She is clever in the arrangement of anything decorative, whether clothes, pictures, or furniture, and her knowledge of dress amounts to a fine art."

THE BUSY WOMAN

The fussy woman has recently been the theme of a strong indictment by a member of her own sex, who declares that the woman who fusses causes more domestic unhappiness than one who is wicked. Fussing is asserted to be a characteristic or habit of eight ladies out of every ten, but it a fault that seldom develops itself conspicuously till middle age. The debutante is, as a rule, too light-hearted, too inconsequent and happy-go-lucky to worry over trifles. It is the anxious, over-burdened matron of between forty and sixty, and the disappointed, embittered, elderly spinster, whose fussy ways disturb the peace of their household and drive the "mere men" among the inmates to incessant bridges at their clubs and evenings at the music hall.

Who does not know the fussy woman who has the tongue of Demosthenes when the shortcomings of her domestics are in question, and who is quite certain that Jane, if for a moment out of her sight, must be neglecting her work and flirting with the milkman? The fussy woman has no belief in her fellow creatures, and is generally pessimistic to the core. She always expects the worst to occur, and enjoys playing the role of Cassandra at meal times when hunger compels her husband and children to remain within ear-shot.

The poor woman probably has no idea that she is fussy. She prides herself on her ability "to look after things," and imagines herself a model of matronly capability. Could she but see herself as she is seen by others, her speedy reformation must inevitably ensue. She is generally a kind-hearted, well-meaning woman, and the revelation of the havoc she is working could scarcely fail to have a beneficial effect.—From Modern Society.

DANCING AND HEALTH

We are now in the midst of the dancing season; and it must be said that, under suitable conditions, this is one of the healthiest exercises in which girls can indulge. It gives an elasticity to the step, a grace to the carriage, a sparkle to the eye, and an added joy to life, that few other pastimes can confer. Many girls, who take no other exercise worthy the name, like to "trip it" with the best of them until the small hours, without betraying a trace of fatigue. But the exhilerating dance many easily degenerate into anything but a healthgiving exercise; indeed, it may easily degenerate into anything health, if certain precautions are not taken.

The rooms in which the dance is to be given should be sufficiently large enough to accommodate the expected guests; and due provision should be made for the escape of the products of illumination—especially when gas, lamps or candles are used for this purpose—for the removal of the volatile poisons that proceed from the skin and lungs of persons who are engaged in active muscular exercise, and for the admission of pure air, of which a considerable augmented supply will be required to meet all demands.

Dancing accelerates the pulse and quickens the breathing; hence the intake of fresh and the output of used-up and poisoned air is increased very considerably.

This means, of course, if the air of the ballroom is not constantly being renewed the dancers will inhale a relatively large amount of impure air, loaded with carbonic oxide, ammonia, and volatile animal impurities. These enter the blood by the same direct routes that fresh air would take, and very rapidly exert their influences, especially upon the brain and nervous system.

When the ventilation is defective, and the rooms consequently "stuffy," the dancers become early fatigued, and have vague and undefined feelings of malaise, with headaches, giddiness, and heaviness of the limbs, all of which are directly due to oxygen starvation, combined with poisoning by impure air.

This loading of the system with impurities lowers the vitality of the body; and this, in conjunction with an over-active skin, renders one very liable to contract chills and so-called "colds" after a dance, to say nothing of other maladies, infectous and otherwise.

Another common cause of illness at dances is the habit of partaking of ices and iced drinks when overheated. Medical men regard the sudden contact of an ice-cold mass with the mucuous membrane of the stomach of an over-heated person as dangerous. It may cause sudden collapse from shock, and it is a fruitful cause of indigestion and gastritis.

If you propose giving a dance, then see that the ventilation is free and the vanillas limited. —Home Chat.

THE BUILDERS.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our todays and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build

Truly shape and fashion these,
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For God sees everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where God may dwell
Beautiful, entire, and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.
—Longfellow.

WHAT WOMAN HAS SAID ABOUT WOMAN.

"The learned women are ridiculed because they put to shame unlearned men."—George Sand.

"If sin came by thee,
And by sin death, the ransom's righteousness,
The heavenly life, and compensative rest
Shall come by means of thee."
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

"O woman! thou wert fashioned to beguile; so have all sages said, all poets sung."—Jean Ingelow.

"To exact considerations merely on account of her sex, is in any woman the poorest cowardice."—Miss Mulock.

"In the career of female fame, there are few prizes to be obtained which can vie with the obscure state of a beloved wife and happy mother."—Jane Porter.

"Christ made no distinction but opened the door wide to woman as to man."—Gail Hamilton.

"If women have soft hearts it is a good thing for men that women are that way made."—Amelia E. Barr.

"In all eras and all climes a woman of great genius or beauty has done what she chose."—Ouida.

"Woman's tongue is her sword, which she never lets rust."—Madame Nicker.

SPOIL THEIR CHANCE OF MARRIAGE.

Somewhat similar to the above title runs the text of an interesting little sermon for girls in a recent issue of Home Chat, so full of sound common-sense that with little abridgment we quote the following paragraphs: "Some women seem to think that the mere fact that they are women is going to be enough to make every man they meet anxious to marry them. Nothing of the sort. It is one woman amongst women that a man wants—the special woman that appeals to himself. Unless he finds in a girl the special attributes he desires—or unless he thinks he finds them, which is much the same—he is not likely to beg her to be his.

"So many girls don't grasp the idea that a girl must be attractive to a man if he is to make love to her. He admires neatness and daintiness and prettiness—they all combine to form charm. A girl who takes no pains to be attractive in her appearance, who does not assist what nature has done for her by the aids of scrupulous tidiness and care of her dress, of suitability in clothes, who does not make herself as charming as possible in the eyes of the public—that girl spoils her chance. . . . So many girls spoil their chances of a happy marriage by over-shyness—not that a girl should be forward in her conduct where men are concerned—there is a great deal too much erring on that side as it is. In fact one of the surest ways for a girl to ruin the chances of a nice man wanting to marry her, is any effort on her part to cast herself at his head. Men have an unconquerable liking for doing their own wooing; and they infinitely prefer the girl they have had to win to the girl they have tried to escape!

"But often a young girl is frightened at the very idea of love and her most earnest desire is to prevent the man she is beginning to care for from finding it out. She is apt to succeed so well that he retires utterly discouraged when a little kindness on her part would have made him hope. Girls have over and over again spoilt all their future chances by not knowing their own minds. It is as common as it is unfortunate for a girl to refuse a man fancying she does not care for him, and then to find out afterwards that she cared for him all the time. The situation is apt to be particularly trying because there is so little remedy for it. By the time she finds she has made a mistake it is mostly too late to repair it. The man has been irretrievably hurt, and has gone off—in nine cases out of ten to console himself with somebody else."

Various other types of girls from whom men inevitably "sheer off" are thus enumerated: "The sulky girl," "the ill-tempered and disagreeable girl," "the girl who seems to have no depth of heart," "the girl who tells a man things to other women's discredit," and lastly, "the girl who thinks every man she meets is in love with herself."

SOME DEFINITIONS.

"Faith," said the small boy, "is believing what you know ain't true."

"A chaperone" is a young woman who always takes a girl along for the looks of the thing.—Broadway Magazine.

"Leisure," says the busy girl, "is snare time in which one can do some other kind of work."—G.O.P.

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